



The ELECTRICAL WORKERS' Journal

APRIL 1949

The
MANUFACTURING
ELECTRICIAN

(Story Inside)



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CLEVELAND OHIO ★ May 18-19-20-21-22-1949

The ELECTRICAL WORKERS' Journal

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD

OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS*

Volume 48, No. 4

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This Month

Our cover photograph was taken in the Chicago plant of the Admiral Radio and Television Corporation, which employs approximately 1,200 members of Local Union 1031. Mrs. Virginia Dudkiewicz, nearest to the camera, is wiring a yoke for a television chassis. For a story on Local Union 1031, and the work its members perform, turn to next page. . . . The statement of Paul M. Geary, executive vice president of the National Electrical Contractors

Association, before the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, in support of the closed shop, is given on page 7. . . . "The Biggest Show on Earth"—that's what they're calling the great AFL Union Industries Show in Cleveland this year. A story on the show appears on page 6. . . . An interesting story on lighting, written by a veteran I. B. E. W. member, starts on page 8.

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With Television Builders in Chicago



L. U. 1031 Members at Work

Photos on this page were taken in the plant of Admiral Radio and Television Corporation, Chicago. Above, TV chassis start their long trip down the assembly line. In circle, Marie Markiewicz rivets angles to a TV chassis in a sub-assembly area. At left the sets, after passing through 83 sets of hands, are almost ready for inspection. At lower left, sets are checked after coming off assembly line. Below, workers are shown installing 12-inch cathode ray tubes.





IBEW Members at Work

MANUFACTURING ELECTRICIAN

UNDER the wide-spreading umbrella of the I. B. E. W., men and women working in diverse industries, at diverse occupations, find a good measure of protection from the storms which occasionally buffet our economy. And in more piping times such as the economy is going through now, I. B. E. W. locals, backed up by a strong International Office, have been in the van to secure the best wages and working conditions possible.

In its last story in this "Men at Work" series, the JOURNAL discussed the work of the railroad electrical workers. Here were craft workers displaying the skills that come through serving standard apprenticeships. At the opposite end of the I. B. E. W. organizational picture are the industrial type workers, performing demanding jobs on the assembly lines in the nation's electrical manufacturing plants. Both the craft worker and the industrial worker have their place in the Brotherhood; both contribute to the stature of the organization; both derive benefits from their unionism. Together, they are illustrative of the wide and weather-proof canopy the I. B. E. W. hangs out for all its members.

One of the foremost industrial type locals in the Brotherhood is Local Union 1031, Chicago. Its 16,000 members work in some 40 plants which read like a roster of that city's electrical manufactur-

Following is another in the JOURNAL'S "Men at Work" series. In previous articles, the work of the lineman, inside wireman, television technician, and railroad electrical worker was discussed.

ing companies. The growth of 1031 has been no less than amazing, for it was chartered only 12 years ago with 17 members. Five years ago the membership stood at 1,800. A sustained and intensive organizing campaign, carried on since 1943, has added 14,000 members, most of them women. Approximately 65 per cent of the local's total membership now are members of what used to be called the weaker sex.



M. Frank Darling, president and business manager of L. U. 1031.

This remarkably successful organizing campaign has been carried out under the general supervision of Frank Darling, the local's energetic president and business manager. Darling went to the local eight years ago as a business representative, later went on the road as an organizer for the International, then returned to the local and became its business manager. Subsequently he was elected president.

Speaking of his dual job in the local, Darling says: "As president, all I do is call our meetings to order. It's in my capacity as business manager that I do all the hard work." He added, however, that the handle of president was useful in dealing with business firm heads, who were more likely to be impressed by a visiting fellow president than by a visiting business manager.

Darling's successful organizing campaign has been carried on in the face of persistent competition from the UE-CIO. In 23 straight elections, however, Local 1031 has defeated the UE every time. Darling is especially proud of the fact that the workers at Belmont Radio Corporation, who deserted the local seven years ago and designated UE as their bargaining agent, recently returned to the fold. In this case, and others, the local has been pitted against so-called independent unions which in reality have been fronts for the UE. Because



Members of L. U. 1031 going through 11:30 a. m. chow line. Meals are served in this company cafeteria at average nominal cost of 50 cents. Over 900 meals are served in the noon period.

UE officers have not signed the non-Communist affidavit, this was the only way they could get on an NLRB ballot. Despite the fact that Local 1031 has drubbed the UE on 23 straight occasions, never a week goes by in Chicago but that the UE doesn't distribute leaflets in front of plants having I. B. E. W. contracts.

In the local's cheerful, modern headquarters at 5247 West Madison Street, a staff of eight girls and three business representatives give service to the large membership. In its 12-year history, the local has never called a strike and has never been involved in a wildcat. Its meetings are generally attended by 3,000 members, and no meeting in recent years has been attended by less than 2,000.

Accidents Reduced

Two years ago, when the accident rate in the plants with which it had contracts was causing the local to lose a member a week, Darling commissioned a movie-short producing firm to make a safety film. Aware of the fact that most safety films are boring to look at, Darling's only instruction to

the producer was to come up with something different, and something that wouldn't put the customers to sleep. Part of the film was made in Hollywood and the balance was shot in Chicago plants.

The net effect of the film has been to cut the accident rate 90 per cent, and recently the National Safety Council declared, after executives viewed it, that the 14-minute tape was the best of its kind made anywhere. The film strictly sells safety; no effort was made to sell unionism or the local. The \$10,000 which the film cost has been partially regained through the sale of prints to outside firms desiring to show it in their own plants.

While membership in the local now is at an all-time high, recent developments in Chicago have caused all union men in the city to take a hard look at the future. In one three-week period ending early in February, there were an estimated 200,000 layoffs in industrial plants. Two thousand of these persons were members of Local 1031. While there was a tendency in some quarters to view this job-cutting as seasonal, or to ascribe it to temporary "soft spots" in the econ-

omy, most union men were inclined to take a grim view of the situation.

In the case of the 2,000 layoffs affecting members of Local 1031, important change-overs in production methods of automatic record-changers were partially accountable. One plant laid off 500 while equipment was re-designed to accommodate the new, slow-playing phonograph records. (For years, the standard record has turned at 78 r.p.m. Then Columbia offered to the public the 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ r.p.m. record, which heretofore had been used only for special recordings and radio transcriptions. Then R.C.A. came out with a 34 r.p.m. record. Thus, manufacturers of record changers have had to re-gear so that their machines can play both the old and the new records.)

TV Plant Visited

In order to show what the industrial type I. B. E. W. member does in a typical Chicago plant with which the local has contracts, the JOURNAL's reporter and photographer visited the property of the Admiral Radio and Television Corporation at 3800 Cortland



Here cabinets, after going through final assembly, receive a final touch-up before going into cartons for shipment to dealers. Man with back to camera is Anthony Thirmann. At his right, polishing top of cabinet, is Nellie Brandt.

Street. Here, in a two-story, block-square factory, television sets are rolling off the assembly lines at the rate of one thousand a day to help fill what appears to be an insatiable appetite of the American public. Until a year ago, Admiral had made nothing but radios and radio-combinations. These now comprise only a small part of the firm's production. Nearly all its present production effort goes toward filling orders for television sets.

On Assembly Line

The 1,200 I. B. E. W. women employed in this plant, work on the five assembly lines and in various sub-assembly lines. Due to the current shortage of cathode ray tubes (on which the TV owner views the broadcast image), only four of Admiral's five main assembly lines were in production at the time of the JOURNAL reporter's visit. Each of the four lines produces about 250 sets a day. Approximately a hundred I. B. E. W. male members work on the final inspection line and in the "tracking" booths, where the various television channels are calibrated.

Starting at the beginning of a line as no more than a bare chassis, an Admiral television set passes through the hands of 83 women before it reaches the end of the line and becomes ready for insertion of the cathode ray tube (the most

costly single item in a TV set: approximate price, \$70), inspection, and on to the final line where it is placed in its cabinet.

Each of the girls in the main assembly lines has 90 seconds to complete her assigned operation on a set. At 90-second intervals, ordinary mazda lamps, suspended at

regular intervals over the assembly line, flash on and off. This is the signal for each girl to pass the chassis to the girl opposite her. The chassis takes a zig-zag course down the line.

Intricate wiring and soldering operations comprise the bulk of the work on the main assembly lines. In the sub-assembly areas, more of this type of work takes place. There also is a certain amount of drill-and punch-press work, and one large room, employing 50 girls, is given over exclusively to the preparing and tinning of wires.

Change Disliked

According to Irene Lavacek, chief shop steward, girls in the assembly lines prefer to stay at one operation rather than be transferred from one spot to another. A certain amount of switching around of personnel is unavoidable in the assembly lines, since quantity of production of the various sets changes to meet changing sales demands. Contrary to conditions during the war, there is now far less turn-over in employment. The current

(Continued on page 46)



As Irene Lavacek, shop steward, and Louis J. Rossi, business representative of the local, look on, Nick Fortunato checks a television screen in one of the tracking booths at the Admiral plant.

The BIGGEST Show on Earth

Step right this way folks for the biggest show on earth! What show is that? Why, the Union Industries Show of course—truly the largest show of its kind in the world!

This year marks the fourth anniversary of this drama of exhibition. It smashed all attendance records at the Music Hall in Cincinnati when the first show was held there in 1946. It broke all records at the Henry W. Kiel Auditorium in St. Louis in '47. And last year in Milwaukee, it did it again! Three hundred and seventy booths in the five major halls of the huge auditorium were filled to capacity and in addition an entire street had to be utilized. Streets were roped off to accommodate the overflow crowds which broke all records for the Milwaukee Auditorium.

But folks to put it crudely, "You ain't seen nothin' yet!"

Unions in Action

The 1949 Union Industries Show will be held May 18 to 22 inclusive, in the *world's largest* public auditorium in Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Ornburn, Secretary-Treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department, American Federation of Labor, under whose sponsorship these sensational exhibitions are conducted, has announced that more manufacturers and more unions are participating this year than ever before and that over a mile of exhibits has been planned.

There is not space in one short article to describe for you all the wonders to be displayed in Cleveland. We can only hit the high-spots.

Nearly every type of union service will be demonstrated on the spot. Barbers, cosmetologists, bartenders, waiters, waitresses, team-

sters, chauffeurs, blacksmiths, drop forgers, retail clerks, butcher workmen, theatrical stage and motion picture operators, architects, office employes, building service employes, state, county and municipal employes and others will go through their paces to show the public the type of efficient service union labor provides.

The Builders

There will be displays of fruits, vegetables, meats, dairy and poultry products and all kinds of edibles canned or processed by union workers with samples for public consumption. Every necessity and many of the luxuries of life will be exhibited there. Some of the workers in the food crafts will be seen in action. For example, the Bakers actually prepare breads, cakes, pastries, etc. right before the spectators' eyes.

Every type of construction material and every type of furniture and household equipment will be on display. Carpenters, bricklayers and masons, electricians, lathers, painters, decorators, paper-

hangers, plumbers, etc. will all have exhibits at this tremendous show. Incidentally the Bricklayers are conducting a brick-laying contest as a feature of their exhibit.

There will be booths in which every conceivable item of men's, women's and children's wearing apparel can be inspected.

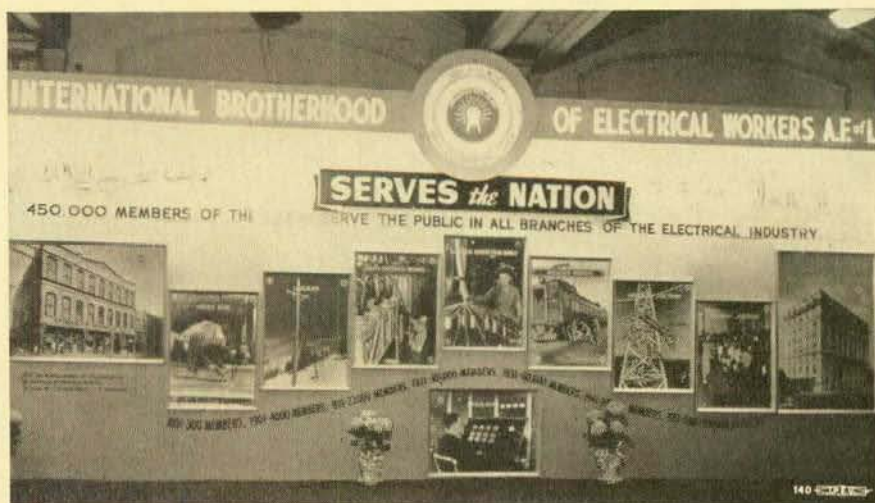
In addition to the wonderful exhibits, entertainment will be furnished every hour during the day and night sessions of the show by highest grade orchestral musicians. America's top-star feature acts will entertain the crowds at matinee and evening performances. Many of the exhibitors will have specialists in their fields to perform for the public. For example, in an exhibit for a nationally-known billiard table manufacturer, the world's champion pocket billiard player, Willie Mosconi, will demonstrate difficult shots for interested spectators.

There will be thrilling events and features each hour during the colorful pageant.

Our Exhibit

Of course JOURNAL readers will be especially interested to know about the Electrical Workers' exhibit. We have engaged space in a good location to accommodate the beautiful display we had constructed for the show last year. Our panels portray every phase of our industry, tell of the growth

(Continued on page 46)



A view of last year's I. B. E. W. exhibit at the Union Industries Show in Milwaukee. Huge crowds attended the show.

Employer Condemns T-H, Approves Closed Shop

(The Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, recently has been holding lengthy hearings on the Taft-Hartley Law. Following is the statement given to the committee by Paul M. Geary, executive vice president of the National Electrical Contractors Association.)

The National Electrical Contractors Association is a non-profit national trade association representing the electrical contractors of the United States. It is today, and has been since 1901, when the association was founded, the recognized spokesman for the industry at the national level.

There are today more than 2,700 members of N. E. C. A. and of this number approximately 2,500 employ

The average electrical contractor employs an average of about 11 journeymen. Some 3,000, or a third of the total number of contractors, employ an average of five or less. The large majority of electrical contractors do between \$50,000 and \$200,000 of gross business a year, some 50 per cent of which is payroll. A few do a million dollars or more a year, but even the largest operator falls into the generally accepted classification of small business. Taken together, electrical contractors last year did approximately one billion dollars of business, all of which was closely related to the public welfare affecting, as it does, the increasingly important application of electrical energy to the factory, shop, home and laboratory.

Background of Witness

As representative of N. E. C. A. in the capacity of executive vice president, my duties require familiarity with labor relations, for labor is the predominant element of cost in the business of electrical contracting. During the recent war emergency I served as an industry member of the Wage Adjustment Board for the Construction Industry which was created by and functioned under the powers of the National War Labor Board. I am presently an industry member of the Board of Trustees which administers an employer-employee plan for the orderly adjustment of trade jurisdictional disputes in the construction industry. My experience in matters of labor relations has been confined to the electrical contracting industry including to some extent the construction industry as a whole. The content of this statement is therefore confined accordingly.

I am one of those who believes that good labor relations cannot be legislated. They must be planted in soil fertile with honest desire to get along the one with the other, and tended with understanding and constancy. We in the electrical contracting industry have been hard at work at this job for a generation. For almost 30 years, our organization, the National Electrical Contractors Association, has cooperated with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. In the economic readjustments that followed World War I—very similar to those of today—far-sighted men in the electrical contracting industry—both employer and employee—looked upon the chaotic conditions of the time. These practical men forged an instrumentality out of

their hard experience in industry; experience that had taught them that strikes were not the way to settle labor disputes. This instrumentality was the Council on Industrial Relations for the electrical contracting industry. It was and is today a system of voluntary arbitration functioning, under the mandate of collective bargaining agreements, as a court of justice for employer and employee alike.

Council's Record

Where for the past 29 years the Council procedure has been followed, there has not been a strike or work disruption and its existence has made for a condition in the industry that has prevented any major or industry-wide work disruption.

In other words, we have lived in peace and developed. The high state of modern electrical installation development attests to the public benefit of this evolution.

The foundation of this progress is responsibility on the part of both parties—the employer and the employee. You cannot expect to have a responsible union unless you give it the means of achieving responsibility. That is, the union must have a measure of security. The closed-shop type of contract which has been in effect between labor and management in our industry assures the union of security and gives it an opportunity to concentrate on helping to improve production—the only road to greater benefits for labor, management and the public alike.

As employers, we feel that legislation outlawing the closed shop impairs the employer's right of contract. If an employer prefers to deal only with a group of men who have sold him their worth and responsibility, should he not be permitted to do so? To ban the closed shop is merely to restrict further the employer's right to bargain and to contract with persons of his own choice.

Questions Legislation

We are inclined to question the practical value of legislation which seeks to prescribe in detail how labor and management shall deal with each other. If there had never been a National Labor Relations Act of 1935 there would not have been a Labor Management Relations Act of 1947 and there would not now be a proposed National Labor Relations Act of 1949.

If labor relations legislation is to be continued we believe that equal treatment should be accorded to both parties. Both should be equally responsible for their acts and both should have the right of free speech.

The construction industry in general and its electrical contracting

(Continued on page 26)



Paul Geary

labor under agreements with local unions of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. There are approximately 200 who operate on what ordinarily is known as an open-shop basis. The members of N. E. C. A., together with other electrical contractors, employ approximately 100,000 members of the I. B. E. W. who are especially trained and skilled in electrical construction work. Most of our membership also are members of local associations chartered as chapters of N. E. C. A. There are 73 such chapters and each of them carries on collective bargaining with one or more Local Unions of the I. B. E. W.

The members of N. E. C. A., as is the case of practically all electrical contractors, are small business men.

300 Years of Lighting



By HERMAN V. METZ
Local Union No. 501

TO electrical men, one formula stands out most vividly in our minds, I=E. No matter how you figure it, at the end of each month we receive our electric light bill, do a little grumbling and pay up.

Three hundred and some years ago our forefathers would calculate such a formula thus: I would equal an Iron saucer not unlike a miniature frying pan, E would equal an Ever flickering flame and crusting wick, and R a "Rank" smelling fish oil accompanied by a spiral of black smoke.

Since they knew of nothing better, these New England pioneers were very happy with their "Betty" lamps. Figures 1, 2, 3, 7 and 9 are good examples of Betty lamps. By the way, the name was derived from the German "besser" meaning better. However, if we compared one of these lamps of 1620 A.D. to the lamps found in the buried cities of old, some dating as far back as 6,000 B.C., we would find them identical in design and principle. It is an astounding fact that for no less than 10,000 years such an essential thing as artificial lighting remained at a standstill and only in the last 200 years have such tremendous advances been made.

How Wick Was Held

By close observation of Figure 3 we can complete the construction of a Betty lamp. Opposite the side which is formed in a gutter to hold the wick, is a curved upright handle to which was attached a chain link with an iron spindle, hooked on one side and pointed at the end. The hook feature was used to hang the lamp from any convenient place, and also provided a good means of holding the lamp in an upright position while its owner looked into the huge cauldrons and pots hung in the crude fireplaces of those historic log cabins of 1620. The pike at the end was a ready means for jamming into the logs or between the masonry. To the handle was often attached a short link chain with an iron pick. This was constantly used to free the wick when it became encrusted with soot or carbon.

Fuel for these lamps was provided by the small fish found in great num-

bers along the New England coast, but the light they provided was very feeble.

Figure 5 shows a Betty lamp hung from an unusual holder with a wood base which made it convenient to set it on a table or shelf.

Splinters of resinous wood lighted at one end and wedged between the masonry or logs were used as one of the first lighting devices of the Pilgrims. A cheap form of candle was the pith of the reed known as "Cat-o-nine-tails," so common in all New England swamps. These were dipped in tallow or similar fat and were burned in odd-shaped holders. One of these "Rush lights" is pictured in Figure 12. This holder also has a crude candle socket at the end of the hinged arm.

Candles were used sparingly in these early days as the settlers had to depend on the fats of the deer and the bear for tallow. Cattle were not brought over from the Old World until later years when the journey became less hazardous and the settlements in

the New World were well established.

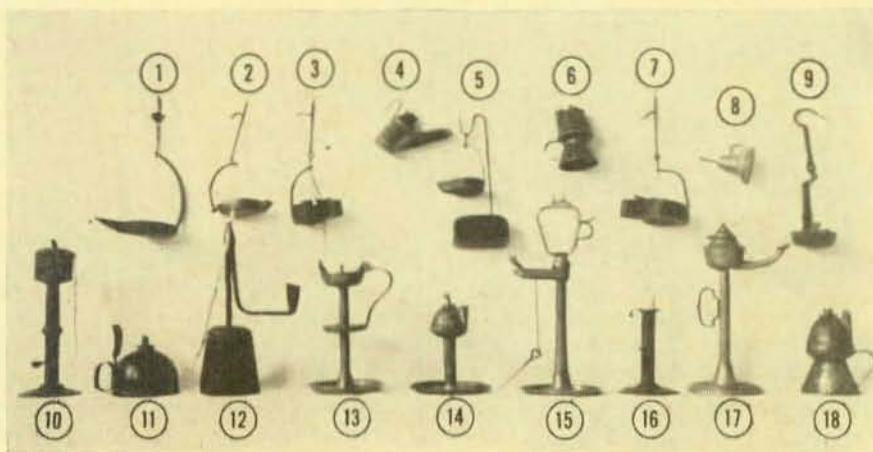
Tin and other metals were brought over from England and were used in the construction of the crude lamps. Figure 22 shows a Betty lamp of tin. Figure 13 shows a pewter lamp with a drip pan halfway down the stand-ard. This added feature was to catch the unburned oil that was drawn up by the wick more quickly than it could be consumed. Figure 15 is a most unusual lamp of pewter, having all the Betty lamp features except for a glass fount which held the oil. Upon the fount-holding strip is a gauge marked in Roman numerals telling the hours of darkness. This acted as a time piece as the oil sank.

The very first indication of any improvement in lamp design came about 1750 when the objectionable open wick of the early lamps was overcome, by entirely enclosing the wick in a circular tube or spout, preventing much of the crusting over of the wick. Figure 17 is such a lamp in pewter. Figure 23 is a brass spout lamp of Dutch ancestry coming from Holland and used in New York (New Amsterdam). The Dutch were always a gay people, artistically inclined. Hence many of their household implements were decorated with motifs of their homeland. The surface of this lamp is punched all over with such designs.

How Lamps Were Lit

Departing for a moment from the lamp itself, let us consider the ways and means which were used to light these lamps of old. The easiest means was a splinter of wood lighted from the glowing coals of an open fireplace. But there were times when no fires were available. Then humble folk had to resort to the flint and steel (tinder box). These boxes were filled with charred linen, or tinder, and when a rough piece of flint was struck against a piece of steel, causing sparks to fall into the box, eventually a fire would be kindled.

Figure 21 shows a form of flintlock lighter, also of Dutch origin. This one is elaborately engraved along the top of its odd-shaped handle. It was



this type of lighter that was used in the more prosperous homes, and it operated not unlike the action of the flintlock musket. In my many years of collecting this is the only one I have ever found for sale. It was part of a gun collection sold at auction. Such items as these are rarely found. The majority of them eventually reach the museums or private collections. An enlarged view of this flintlock lighter is shown in Plate 9.



Plate 9.

An early form of iron candle holder was the "hog scraper" type shown in Figure 16. These sturdy iron candlesticks served a dual purpose. In the fall when the hogs were butchered for the winter supply of meat, after they had been scalded, these sticks proved to be very convenient for removing the bristles. One grabbed the cylinder firmly in one's hand and used the sharpened base as a scraper. When used as a candle holder, a slide in the cylinder enabled the candle to be pushed up as it burned down. There was a lip at the top for hanging on the back of a chair in a suitable position for reading, or for resting on the rim of the pork barrel when fulfilling the other part of its double life.

Early Mine Lamps

An interesting lamp of heavy iron construction is shown in Figure 19. Note the motif of a cock, the symbol of light, on the sliding cover. The flame of this lamp was open and unprotected. Lamps of this type were always used in gas-free mines or wine cellars of the old taverns. Heavy lamps of this type were used for lighting the dismal cells of the court

Herman V. Metz, the author of the accompanying story, has been a member of Local Union 501 of Westchester County, New York for the past 25 years.

He has been employed by the Cucinell Electric Company of Yonkers, New York for 17 years. His present position is superintendent.

Brother Metz has always been interested in furthering the educational programs of his local union and recently he took an active part in the teaching of electronics.

For the past 15 years, Brother Metz has been collecting early lighting devices as a hobby and now possesses more than 300 different types. His collection has been on display in local schools, libraries and other public places. On a number of occasions Mr. Metz has presented and explained his collection to the student bodies of many of the schools of Westchester County.

houses during that regrettable era of history so well remembered when we mention "witchcraft" and "Salem."

Figure 4 is a miner's lamp of tin, burning tallow as fuel. The hook enabled it to be hung on the miner's cap.

It is curious to note that with all the experiments in lighting made through the centuries the position of the wick remained at the edge of the bowl or in an angular spout, as can be seen from the preceding examples.

Just who the ingenious inventor was who thought of the idea of standing the wick in an upright position from the center of a fount, it cannot be said, but this can be considered the starting point of the rapid progress in the development of modern lighting. Figures 27 and 29 show two such lamps. The one shown in Figure 29 is equipped with a tin reflector. Reflectors became very popular from this time on. So important was this development that small peg lamps were made in great numbers to convert the humble candlesticks into

modern oil lamps. Figure 33 is a good example of this combination. It pictures a tin peg lamp inserted into a hog scraper stick. Figure 10 is also such a combination. Note the conventional chain and pick used to take up the wick. Animal fats or crude fish oil were used as fuel.

The ingenious invention of the central wick lamp demanded a better fuel for the lamps of a growing nation. In the early days whales were abundant all along the New England coast. Sperm and right whales yielded an oil in great quantity which made an excellent illuminant. Figure 14 pictures a one-burner whale oil lamp in tin, of the acorn pattern. Figure 6 is a one-burner lamp in japanned tin of the "petticoat" pattern. Its name was derived from its shape.

When Benjamin Franklin was a small boy working in his father's candle shop as a wick trimmer, he thought of the idea of feeding a current of air between two burners, where more oxygen would come in contact with the wick, thus producing more light. This change from the single wick to the two-burner was an early invention of Franklin's. We are all familiar with the many inventions which followed. Figures 24 and 31 are two-burner whale oil lamps, one in glass and the other of brass. It is interesting to note at this point the change in design of the lamps in the direction of better styling. An attempt to improve the design with three burners in a group, proved a failure and three-burner lamps are therefore rare and highly prized by collectors today. Figure 18 is a three-burner lamp of the petticoat pattern.

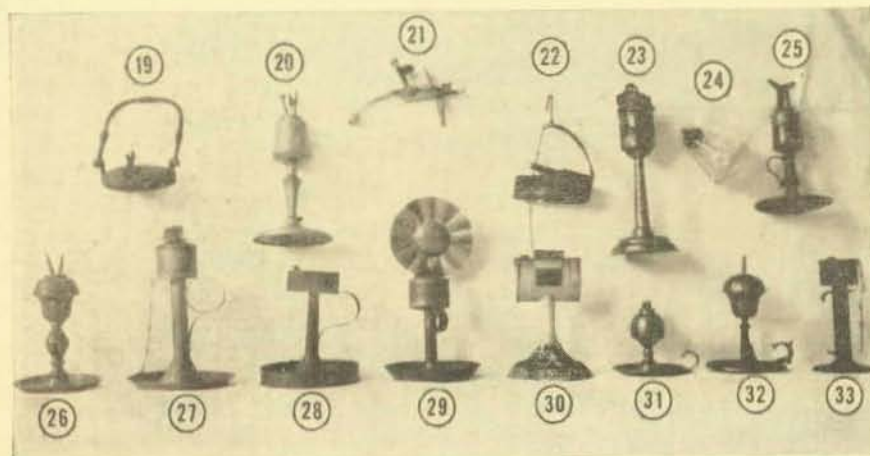
New Fuel Discovered

About 1830 the search for a better fuel resulted in the introduction of camphene, a mixture of turpentine and alcohol, which was highly explosive. Due to this disadvantage, these burning fluid lamps can be distinguished from the whale oil lamps by the necessary addition of a long wick tube, to prevent any danger of the flame getting down into the oil fount. Figures 8, 20, 25 and 32 picture camphene lamps. Camphene was in use about 20 years but never became very popular. Notice the fine design of Figure 32 where a dolphin has been used for the handle.

With the increase in price of whale oil a cheaper fuel was found in lard oil. Figures 28 and 30 are examples of lard lamps in use in the 1850's. Note the broad wicks used. The heat from the flame kept the lard in a liquid state.

I want to tell you about the lamp pictured in Figure 11, for it is one of my prize possessions. It is a historic lamp in copper and its inscription reads:

(Continued on page 46)



Editorial

by J. SCOTT MILNE, Editor

Code Revisions

The relation of existing building codes to the rate of housing construction is a topic that has often cast more heat than light when discussed by the ill-informed. Antiquated codes admittedly often add unnecessarily to the cost of housing, but there is another side to the question, as Dr. Condon, director of the National Bureau of Standards, observes. (His remarks on this subject are summarized elsewhere in this issue of the JOURNAL.)

The fact that over 200 municipalities now are completely revising their codes would seem to indicate appreciation of engineering advances in building construction. Another fact of interest is that 29 per cent of our municipalities have no type of building regulation. In these places, as Dr. Condon states, the absence of codes represents a real hazard to the public safety and often to the economic interest of property owners. "Even in those areas where codes are in existence, fires, structural failures, and other unsafe conditions account for a considerable number of deaths, injuries, and property losses annually," he notes.

In attempting to revise old codes, municipalities are faced with two problems; (1) the testing of new materials and developments generally exceeds the facilities of the municipality, and (2) diversity of geographic and climatic conditions requires variations in the detailed regulations of codes. Regarding point two, Dr. Condon states that greater uniformity in codes is feasible, and that such uniformity would achieve economies in construction and simplify the problems of designers, builders, and manufacturers.

Codes which were designed to protect life, limb and property should not become "whipping boys" during the present housing shortage, however. A desirable revision should continue to afford this protection, while at the same time make provision for the use of new materials and methods which have withstood exhaustive tests.

The Stakes in Europe

If these editorial columns recently have seemed to harp continually on the Economic Cooperation Administration, and its role in the restoration of Western Europe, it is because we are convinced that ECA's role must be successful if a general world chaos is to be averted. A trip to Europe, such as your Interna-

tional Secretary made following our Atlantic City convention, fortifies this impression. The stakes in Europe are tremendous, and America is playing the game there with her life, her fortune, and her sacred honor.

People who have made a postwar trip to Europe realize this more easily than those who receive their impression of the issues from the barrage of words that pours from the continent daily. To some, these words have meaning. Others, they leave apathetic. It is this apathy in the face of the fact that we are spending billions of dollars in Europe, that is disconcerting to find when one returns from abroad.

We do not claim any sudden access of unusual wisdom for having been to Europe. Any person who goes there and who has average powers of observation, cannot fail to see that a struggle is going on whose outcome will affect the lives of us, our children and our children's children. For, as the late Wendell Willkie observed, this is truly one world and we cannot hope that the waves now breaking against Europe will escape washing our own shores.

A.M.A. Shenanigans

The subject of compulsory national health insurance is much to the fore these days. The Administration's views are well known, as are the views of labor—both are squarely for the measure that will enact this insurance into the law of the land, thus making costly medical care available to the masses.

Opposing the measure is the American Medical Association, whose chief mouthpiece, Dr. Morris Fishbein, continues to utter dire warnings, full of sound and fury, signifying nothing. The poverty of ideas, and the poverty of charity shown by the opponents of compulsory health insurance was clearly shown in a recent debate aired over a national hookup. Taking the affirmative were Federal Security Administrator Oscar Ewing and Nelson Cruikshank of the AFL. On the other side of the fence were Dr. Fishbein and Senator Alexander Smith, New Jersey Republican.

The Messrs. Ewing and Cruikshank put forth a powerful case for compulsory health insurance. They showed how it would distribute the cost of medical care; how it would avert the present shattering impact of large hospital and medical bills upon the average family budget; how it would increase medical facilities. The opponents did not successfully deny any of these things. Fishbein's chief point appeared

to be that the quality of medical care would decline alarmingly (which could only happen if doctors deliberately chose to give inferior care), that the American people would be snowed under red tape (the opponents of Social Security said the same thing 15 years ago). The Senator from New Jersey argued that the 48 states should first be given full opportunity to handle medical care themselves, instead of having it thrust upon them by and from the Federal Government. This was purely a red herring, for there is no question here of states' rights being violated. The duly elected representatives of the states in the United States Congress will have a full opportunity to express themselves on the subject. And if they can sense the public demand for compulsory national health insurance, they should be ready to stand up and be counted—in favor of it.

In Short Supply

There is a power shortage in this country, and the fact is vouchsafed for by the National Security Resources Board. Any sharp increase in power demand in the next few years will "require voluntary or mandatory" power rationing in many regions, as well as materials allocations, the board says. The present margin between demand and generating capacity is 1.6 per cent—the narrowest in our history. This margin, the board estimates, will not be increased until 1951. In numerous regions, utilities have been compelled to ask consumers for voluntary conservation, and industries to shift their power take from peak demand hours.

We are setting these facts down in the belief they come from an authoritative, impartial source, and with the conviction that they should be realized by as many of our people as possible. The question of whether there is, or whether there isn't, a power shortage is a matter that has been kicked around so much in the last two years that it is good to get an authoritative answer.

Wise Words

The other day in Los Angeles a man of real stature in our American democracy, Justice William O. Douglas of the United States Supreme Court, had some words of real wisdom to impart. He said: "We must restore integrity to our own political tactics by putting an end to the shameful practice of branding as a Communist everyone who espouses a liberal reform or promotes a program for the underprivileged." He also noted that the fight against communism depended for its ultimate success on the people of the various nations, not on their governments. "The real victory against communism," he said, "will be won in the factories and rice fields of the world, rather than on the battlefields."

Mr. Douglas concluded by saying: "We need not today fear the Communists in this country, for their numbers are limited. What we should fear is their

propaganda. Our first duty then is to understand their purposes and methods. If we do that, their influence will be no greater than their numbers."

To which we can only add: "Fair enough."

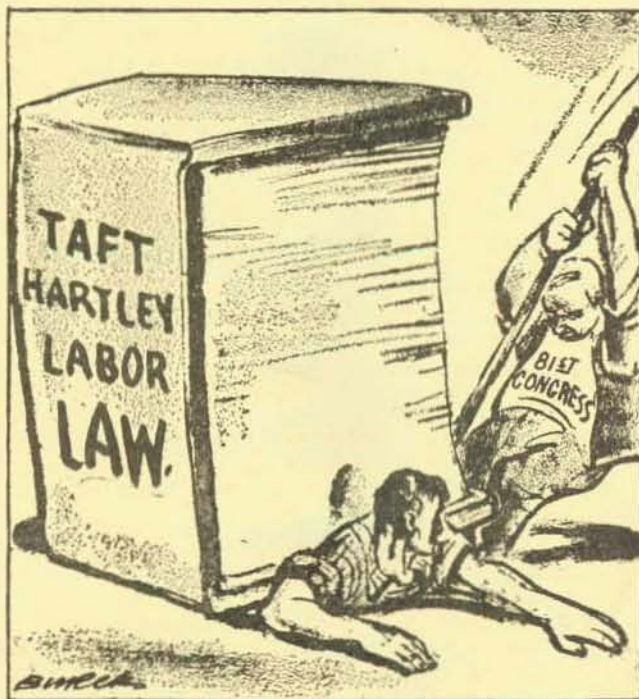
Schools of Thought

Figuring in the present economic picture are two schools of thought. One is the school of abundance; the other is the school of scarcity. The former believes that a continually growing America will require an ever-improving standard of living, bringing more of the nation's goods to more people. The latter school subscribes to the boom-and-bust equation, and believes that expansion of industry now, to meet the obvious needs of the people, will only accentuate the bust when it comes. This school of thought is dominant, for example, in the steel industry.

A business recession can be avoided, however, if purchasing power is kept high to sustain full production, and in this connection labor has a bounden duty. That duty, as seen by Leon H. Keyserling, vice chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, is for labor to work militantly for higher wages and a better standard of living year after year.

Addressing a meeting of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen in New York recently, Mr. Keyserling said that if any temporary sacrifice were needed in the national economy, it could be made in the "accruals of fat earnings of the last several years."

This is the view of labor and, since Mr. Keyserling often talks for Mr. Truman on economic matters, it is also the view of the present Administration.



Courtesy of Burke and Chicago Sun-Times Syndicate.

"They sure threw the book at you, didn't they?"

Questions and Answers

Q. Would appreciate your explanation of the following. Three phase, four-wire service, neutral included; a three-phase power meter serves two three-phase motors—one of 1-HP and one of $\frac{3}{4}$ HP. Along with these there are a number of single phase 220 V. and 110 V. motors which are metered by the same meter. If the three-phase motors run most of the time the meter goes in the right direction. If the single phase motors run most of the time, then the meter goes in the wrong direction.

CHARLES ADAMS,

L. U. 46.

A. If the meter is properly wired and none of the coils are defective the meter will not run backwards for any load. However, if the current coil has been subject to larger loads than the meter and its coils were designed to carry then it is possible that the insulation on the wire charred and broke down, causing turns to be shorted out. Thus with full voltage on the potential coil, a small induced negative current may flow in this current coil that has the shorted windings, which will cause the meter to run backwards until the load is large enough, as results when the 3-phase motors run, to overcome this negative voltage.

Likewise a cross phase connection of the potential coil with a large capacitive reactor load when the single phase motors run, may cause the meter to run backward.

Q. If I increased the wire size by one (15 to 14, for example) in a three phase motor would it cause more or less heat in the motor? That is, keeping the number of turns and the span the same. Also, what would be the effect of increasing the wire size by one in a D.C. armature?

GEORGE J. JINDRA,

L. U. 134.

A. The increasing of the wire size from A.W.G. No. 15 to No. 14 will cause less heat to develop in the motor, provided the load is the same as was used when the smaller size wire was in the motor. However if a little more torque is demanded of the motor it will be able to handle it better and with less heating than would otherwise result with the original wiring, because the horsepower capacity of the motor has been slightly increased.

By increasing the wire size in a D.C. armature you will have the same effect as for the three phase motor in more current carrying capacity and less heat for the same torque requirements. If the same number of turns as originally are used the speed will remain the same.

Q. I understand remote control is where one electric circuit controls another electric circuit through a relay or an equivalent device. Please explain just how President Truman could light the Christmas tree lights in Washington, D. C., by electrical remote control out in Missouri.

B. P. SPENCER,

L. U. 1152.

A. It is told that President Truman simply called from Missouri to an attendant in the White House to throw a switch which lit the Christmas tree. However, it could have been done by having the telephone company wire a relay to one of their circuits which would close when a certain number was dialed or plugged in at the telephone exchange just like ringing a telephone. This relay would then close the control circuit of a power contact or which would turn on the lights.

A radio signal could also be transmitted to a receiver of the small frequency and then amplified to sufficient force to close a relay which performed the same function as the telephone relay.

Q. How many outlets are permissible in a No. 12 circuit or 20 amperes for residence wiring? I refer to the actual numbers:

Article 210—Section 2109

Article 210—Section 2110

Article 210—Section 2108

Does this mean that the average small residence will have one No. 12 circuit to take care of kitchen, combination dining and living room and laundry?

HENRY W. EBMEIER,

1419 No. 34th St.,
Milwaukee 8, Wis.

A. Article 210, section 2108 of the N.E.C. 1940 Edition is section 2116 in the 1947 Edition. Section 2109 is 21156 and section 2110 is 21246 in the 1947 edition. The 1947 N.E.C. does not give any set number of outlets for a 20 ampere circuit for residence wiring as do some

localities like the District of Columbia Electrical Code, which allows 15 outlets in a single dwelling for a 15 ampere circuit. Table of Requirements, section 2127, states that the maximum load in a 20 ampere circuit rating is 20 amperes. Section 2115a states that the number of circuits shall be not less than that determined from the total computed load and the capacity of circuits to be used. For general illumination in dwelling occupancies, it is recommended that one 15-amp. branch circuit be installed for each 500 square feet (approx. 3 watts per square foot).

Section 2115b states that one or more branch circuits shall be provided for all receptacle outlets (other than outlets for clocks) in the kitchen, etc., and such circuits shall have no other outlets (such as lights). The conductors of these circuits for the appliance load shall be not smaller than No. 12. If the actual connected load is more than 20 amperes then more than one circuit is required. If the actual load is not known the receptacle outlets should be based on $1\frac{1}{2}$ amperes per outlet, which means that 13 outlets are allowed on one 20 ampere or No. 12 circuit.

In laying out the receptacles for these rooms section 2124b of the 1947 Edition should be followed. It states that one receptacle outlet shall be provided for every 20 linear feet or major fraction thereof of the total (gross) distance around the room.

All receptacle outlets of 15 ampere or less rating in dwellings (except those for appliance load) may be considered as outlets for general illumination and are included in the general lighting load base on one 15 amp. circuit for each 500 square feet or 2 watts per square feet as shown in the Table of section 2203.

Q. This letter is in regard to Article 2592 in the 1947 National Electric Code. Does this mean that the ground conductor must be on the surface and not concealed? I would appreciate very much an interpretation of this article.

The installation I have in mind is a four room house without a basement; the water pipes are accessible by crawling through an opening in the foundation. The No. 4 ground conductor was installed before plastering. This wire is connected with a ground clamp to the cold water pipe

in the area below the floor and to the neutral bar of the main switch located in the kitchen. The object of concealing the ground conductor is to avoid having an open wire on the kitchen wall. The meter is installed in an outside meter box.

HERMAN OLSEN,
L. U. 1540.

A. Article 250, section 2592 in the 1947 N.E.C. merely states that the grounding conductor, No. 4 or larger, whether bare or insulated may be attached to any type of "surface" or construction on which it is run without the use of knobs, tubes or insulators, which must be used for "live" or ungrounded conductors.

The "surface" above refers to the means of support and not to whether or not it is run concealed or exposed.

Any ground conductor must be run unbroken from the street side of the cold water supply to the main switch. It should be examined by the local electrical inspector before it is concealed in the wall to insure the work for proper installation. This ground should be extended unbroken from the main line switch to the meter box's ground terminal.

Q. I would like some information and diagram in regards to a Scott connection. I believe that this connection is with respect to operating a 3 phase Motor on a 220 volt single phase line.

ALFRED A. KARL,
L. U. 134.

A. The Scott connection makes use of two single phase transformers to get 3 phase power. One of the 1 phase transformers, called the "Main," must have a tap brought out from the middle of the winding to be used on the 3 phase side, while the other 1 phase transformer, called the "Teaser," must have a tap brought out at 86.6 per cent of the full winding on the 3 phase side. One end of the "Teaser" winding is connected to the 50 per cent tap of the "Main" winding. The 86.6 per cent tap of the "Teaser" winding with the two ends of the main winding become the 3 phase terminals.

Comment

I want to express my appreciation for the nice, interesting and, educating set-up of our monthly paper, the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL. The monthly news is well written and easy to understand.

One of the interesting columns in our JOURNAL is for me "Questions and Answers" and, many different points have been cleared up with those answers. Many references are made to the sections of the National Elec-

trical Code which is the uniform code for the U. S. A.

As the National Electrical Code does not apply to Canada, I want to make the suggestion if it would be possible, to refer in your answers also to the section of the Canadian Electrical Code whenever the National Electrical Code is mentioned. I do understand that my suggestion will involve some more work for your staff however, I believe, that many of our Brothers in Canada will appreciate your extra work.

JULIUS M. SCHARING,
Montreal, Quebec, Can. L. U. 568.

Brother Scharing's point is well taken and in the future, wherever applicable, we shall attempt to refer to both the U. S. and Canadian codes. —EDITOR'S NOTE.

Brother John G. Parthsee, of Local Union 28, Baltimore, states a question and then gives the answer. His question: How can you operate a 12 H.P., 3 ϕ , 149 V, 106-2/3 CY A.C. motor on 220 V, 60 CY, 3 ϕ , A.C.? His answer: Use a 220 V, 3 ϕ , 60 CY transformer, wound for 84 V secondary, 3 ϕ , 12 H.P. capacity. Speed as below by number of poles. Change pulleys to correct sizes. Ratio: 1.77 on 60 CY to one on 106-2/3.

149 V, 106-2/3 CY	60 CY, 84 V.	
Alt. per sec., 12780	7200 alt. per sec.	
Speed	Poles	Speed
6390	2	3600
3185	4	1800
2130	6	1200
1597½	8	900

220 V, 3 ϕ , 60 CY

Transformer 220 v. pri., 84 v. sec., 3 ϕ

(EDITOR'S NOTE: We are grateful to Brother Parthsee for submitting his transformer method for running this motor with 60 cycle source of power. We had suggested the frequency changer method by the use of auxiliary motors.)

Still They Come!

Letters continue to arrive at the International Office, pointing out the mistake in the drawing in the February issue dealing with a motor control problem. The editor of the "Questions and Answers" department, who ate crow in the March issue of the JOURNAL and listed persons who had written to him, pointing out the error, herewith lists names of additional members who spotted the boner. They are:

Arnold A. Komar, L. U. 876; Ralph Yockey, L. U. 659; Earl G. Williams, I.O.; Earl F. Robinson, L. U. 116; Robert Heyman, L. U. 1501; M. S. Broomhead, L. U. 354;

Arthur Buckner, Nashville, Tenn.; C. B. McGarvie, L. U. 595; E. B. Grady, L. U. 48; Philip W. Harker, L. U. 1334; Lloyd H. Bowen, L. U. 458; Louis E. Evans, L. U. 369; T. C. Reedy, Jr., L. U. 72; Robert F. Bradley, L. U. 712; Frank E. Pratt, L. U. 483; Robert T. Dawson, L. U. 98; Everett L. Kentzler, L. U. 545; C. S. Steger, L. U. 11; Ed Siegel, L. U. 38; Harold Hayes, L. U. 134; G. Nelson Rank, Decatur, Mich.; Arthur A. Adams, L. U. 323; Ira Elkins, L. U. 317; John Findley, L. U. 11; David Loose, L. U. 357; B. W. Masilan, L. U. 46; W. A. Bibb, Huntington, W. Va.; E. E. McSweeney, L. U. 134; James F. Deil, L. U. 194; W. A. Long, Albuquerque, N. Mex.; James B. Jenkins, L. U. 429; W. Kile; David Camara, L. U. 595; Harry Alexander, L. U. 3; John M. Smith, L. U. 59; Joe E. Luhr, Mexico, Mo.; D. S. Shirey, L. U. 1099; Apprenticeship Class, L. U. 1151; Frank R. Graham, L. U. 46; Bernard J. Foley, L. U. 3; Howard L. Davison, Sandy, Utah; Carl Laudenslager, L. U. 812; Fred W. Struty, L. U. 494; H. J. Becker, L. U. 134.

Chicago Member Helps Draft Code for ILO

Samuel Robert Todd, long-time member of Local Union No. 134, Chicago, left New York in February for Geneva to attend a meeting under the auspices of the International Labor Organization. Brother Todd has been appointed by the ILO to join a small group of electrical experts who will consider the section on electrical equipment of a draft model code for safety in factories being prepared by the ILO.

For the past 25 years Brother Todd has been associated with the work of safety, drafting codes for electrical installation, including electrical equipment. He has been associated with and employed by the City of Chicago in the Electrical Inspection Department, and is at present chairman of the Board of Examiners for the position of electrical inspector in the State of Illinois. He is a state-licensed professional engineer and a member of two panels of the Electrical Section, National Fire Protection Association, one dealing with safety methods and appliances, and the other with safety codes. In 1948 the Mayor of Chicago appointed Brother Todd chairman of the Board of Examiners of Motion Picture Machine Operators.

As a veteran of World War I, Mr. Todd is a member of several veterans' organizations, including the American Legion. He also has memberships in numerous engineering societies and electrical inspectors' associations.

With the Ladies



About Our Children

SEVERAL months ago we featured an article about our teen-agers and juvenile delinquency and since then, we've had several requests for an article on our little children and our in-betweens—those of the 8 to 13 age group. It is hard in one short article to cover many problems of child care and discipline but we'll do our best from time to time to bring you articles on this subject because we do want you to have the material that interests you or will be helpful to you on your page.

Now about our children. First off, let me say that rearing children is not just the mother's job. It is her job, of course, the most important job of her life, yet it is dad's job too. A child needs both his parents. Therefore it is important that there be co-operation and understanding between parents and agreement on the health, welfare and discipline of their children.

Child Must Feel Secure

Parents should discuss plans and policy and no matter how much they disagree privately, it should be privately; and they should present a united and harmonious front to the child. Modern child psychologists teach us that the firmest basis for a normal, happy childhood, and eventually adult life, for the child, springs from a sense of security. To be secure in his little world, a child must feel that he is wanted and loved by both his parents—and this is *not*

enough. He must feel sure of their love for each other too.

So, Mom, consider this carefully. Tell Dad about it and set your little one on the road of life with a sense of security and the solidarity of his family life.

What is the next most important step to be considered? The health of your child. The happy child must necessarily be a healthy child. And the healthy child usually grows up to be a healthy adult. Diet plays a most important part in the building of your child's strong healthy body.

Food for Health

The Children's Bureau states that a daily good diet for a six-year-old child should include 3 to 4 cups of milk, 1 egg, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ounces of meat, poultry or fish, 1 serving of potatoes, 1 to 2 servings of other cooked vegetables, a small amount of raw vegetables (lettuce, tomatoes, carrots, celery, etc.), fruit for vitamin C (1 medium-sized orange or $\frac{1}{2}$ cup tomato juice), 1 serving of other fruit, 1 serving of enriched cereal, 2 to 4 slices of bread, 1 to 2 tablespoons butter or margarine, 1 simple dessert at one or two meals.

In addition to seeing that your child has an adequate diet, he should exercise in the fresh air and sunshine and have plenty of sleep (11 to 13 hours a night.)

Wise parents are finding out more and more that it is sensible to have periodic check-ups by the doctor and thus keep the child healthy, rather than to wait for actual illness to call him.

The child who is really healthy is active, and alert and interested in things. His skin is smooth, muscles firm and his body is straight and strong. He gains in size and weight. He plays vigorously. He is hungry at mealtime and doesn't have to be coaxed to eat. He sleeps soundly. If this is not the case with your child, ten to one there is something wrong even if he is not actually sick, and your doctor can tell you what it is.

Young children as well as older children should have regular exam-

inations by their dentist. So many men and women have bad teeth (or no teeth) because proper attention was not paid to them in their childhood.

Now about the home. The healthy, happy child should have a good home and healthful surroundings. He should live where he can have fresh air and sunshine and an outdoor place to play. He should have a room of his own if possible—at least a bed of his own and it is better if a child must share a room, that it be shared with another child rather than an adult.

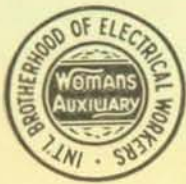
There are just so many aspects of this child training we could discuss here—his clothing, his play, his toys, his personality, how he learns, but our limited space gives us only time to hit the highspots. We'll have more on this subject in another issue.

Make Time for Them

The important item I'd like to discuss next is having time for your children. When you grow older and your children are grown up, you'll look back and say—"The happiest time of my life was when they were little." Make the most of those years now mother. Of course you're busy, of course you get tired—but save time for them—to share their little confidences, answer their questions (how else can they learn?). Look at the stone they've found, or the

(Continued on page 47)





Our Auxiliaries



L. U. 120, London, Ontario, Can.

We have just formed a ladies' auxiliary to I. B. E. W., L. U. No. 120, London, Ontario, Can., and had our first meeting recently and elected our executives. Our president is Mrs. G. E. McCullough; vice president, Mrs. C. Robertson; secretary, Mrs. J. Merrifield; and treasurer, Mrs. J. Fast.

Being a new auxiliary, we are sort of bewildered. We were wondering if any ladies of other local auxiliaries could enlighten us on these matters? Have the ladies a charter, a ritual or obligation to uphold? If so, could you send us a copy? (EDITOR'S NOTE: Information sent.)

We only have 21 members, but expect to have 75 or 100 before long, and really get places with our efforts.

Here's hoping we will have several constructive suggestions to assist in this new venture.

MRS. J. MERRIFIELD, Secretary,
543 William Street,
London, Ontario, Can.

L. U. 465, San Diego, Calif.

The Ladies' Auxiliary to Electricians' Local No. 465 extends greetings and good wishes to their sister auxiliaries for 1949.

We had our election of officers in December and those elected were: Mrs. Richard Gross, president; Mrs. Carl Casey, vice president; Mrs. M. E. Vanderwalker, secretary; Mrs. Nick Lechien, treasurer. Members of our Executive Board are: Mrs. J. B. Laing, Mrs. O. W. Hambrough, Mrs. Sarah Peck, Mrs. M. E. Vanderwalker and Mrs. Harry Carter. Mrs. Sarah Peck was appointed inspirational chairman; Mrs. Arthur Gotham, flagbearer; and Mrs. Jack Shelton, guard.

The committees appointed were: Membership, Mrs. Bill Grim; ways and means, Mrs. Martin Trei; program and entertainment, Mrs. Carl Casey; sunshine, Mrs. Carter; pantry, Mrs. I. D. High; welfare, Mrs. J. P. Singleton; parliamentarian, Mrs. J. B. Laing; and publicity, Mrs. Charles Bartlett.

We met at the home of Mrs. Gross last Wednesday, January 26, and it was a very enthusiastic meeting, fine reports were given by committee chairmen.

The auxiliary is having a membership drive under the chairmanship of Mrs. Grim. The members are divided into two teams for the drive and the losing team will give a dinner to the winning team and their husbands.

Our welfare committee is quite active.

One of their new projects is to have a clothing exchange for all members of the local. They are also interested in helping a local orphanage.

Following the business meeting was a social hour honoring Mrs. Dexter Jewett, wife of the union business agent, and Mrs. Sarah Peck, both of whom had birthdays during the week. A lovely birthday cake was made by Mrs. Gross.

BESSIE BARTLETT, P. S.

L. U. 569, San Diego, Calif.

The Ladies' Auxiliary to Electricians' Local No. 569 met at the home of Mrs. Loraine Parkman on Thursday morning, February 3, to do stencil painting on quilt blocks. A delicious luncheon was served at noon by the hostess.

Our regular monthly potluck luncheon meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Viola Garnett on February 10. Fancy work and chatting were the order of the day.

Mrs. Thelma Ferguson invited the ladies to meet at her home to continue stencil painting. A buffet luncheon was served at noon by the hostess.

The monthly business meeting was held on Tuesday night, February 22. Mrs. Pauline Hill was obligated as a new member to the auxiliary. Following the business session, we enjoyed the social hour. Games were played in keeping with Washington's Birthday. The table decorations were carried out in the Washington Birthday motif. Cherry pie and coffee were served by the hostesses, Mrs. Mabel Small, Mrs. Viola Garnett, Mrs. Cleo Taylor and Mrs. Pinky Ferguson were on the committee in charge of this lovely party.

MRS. JEANETTE McCANN, P. S.

L. U. 584, Tulsa, Okla.

As publicity reporter of the Ladies' Auxiliary of Electricians' Local Union No. 584, Tulsa, Oklahoma, I am happy to acquaint you with our activities of the past year. Our organization will soon be three years old, and we are extremely proud of our progress.

As Auxiliary members we realize it is our duty to be aware of the union problems of our town, and to do our part toward solving them. We gather information from our union paper *The Tulsa Labor News*, special committees and representatives who attend meetings of other labor groups. All of our members are on the "Union Label" committee. At each

meeting we hear reports on the union-made merchandise that the ladies have been able to find while shopping. One of the most unusual items reported was typing paper with the union label in the water-mark (Mohawk Bond). We even find ladies' hats with the union label. Sometimes it is impossible to find a certain item bearing the label; in any event we try to patronize the store that handles the most union-made merchandise or employs union labor.

In response to a request by the Tulsa Trades Council, two of our members worked with representatives of other local union auxiliaries and with the Tulsa chapter of the Women's International Union Label League to obtain permission to display posters in local stores in celebration of National Union Label Week, May 12 to 17. We are proud to report that most of the merchants in Tulsa were very cooperative, and that several had a full window display of posters and union-made garments in observation of Union Label Week.

We made a special effort to encourage our members to vote. In checking the registration books we found that a large number of our membership were not registered. These members were contacted by our calling committee and urged to register, so we feel we did our bit in pulling the labor vote together.

In July of 1948 the auxiliary donated to the "Send-a-Kid-to-Camp" fund, sponsored by one of the local newspapers to provide a two-week vacation in the country for youngsters otherwise unable to afford such an outing. Since it was the first donation of the year, the newspaper gave us a nice write-up. Several times during the year we donated to the labor cause. We also helped a needy family at Christmas time.

In June we had installation of officers. They are: President, Mrs. Hugh Brewer; vice president, Mrs. Oscar King; secretary, Mrs. Omer Reynolds; treasurer, Mrs. M. E. Bennett. Elected to the Executive Board were: Mrs. George Shaul, Mrs. J. A. Proctor, and Mrs. Woodrow Wilson.

In September Local 584 presented service pins to qualified members, and apprenticeship certificates to the apprentices. There were speeches, entertainment, a barbecue and chicken dinner, and a dance. The auxiliary contributed to the entertainment by presenting a very clever and funny pantomime. The left-over chicken was given to the auxiliary to be frozen and used later, and a few weeks later we delighted our husbands

(Continued on page 47)

New Electrical Products

Vitalizer for Battery Starts Car Readily

The Vitalizer, a portable device which maintains automobile battery efficiency during cold weather for fast starting, has been announced by General Electric's Lighting and Rectifier Divisions.

Designed for over-night use during winter months, the Vitalizer maintains chemical activity within the battery to keep its starting power at summertime efficiency, no matter how low the temperature. Batteries, which ordinarily lose as much as 50 per



cent of their capacity during extremely cold weather, are thereby kept fully energized.

Equipped with a hook for hanging it from the steering wheel, the Vitalizer comes with two leads, one of which plugs into the dashboard cigar lighter receptacle and the other which can be connected to any 110-volt, 60-cycle, a-c outlet.

Publicly introduced December 6 at the Automotive Service Industries Convention in Chicago, the Vitalizer can help to prolong battery life by keeping battery capacity up during severe cold.

Weighing slightly more than two pounds and measuring less than four inches in height, the unit can be stored in an automobile glove compartment.

Controller for Small Lathes Is Announced

A new low-cost Thy-mo-trol drive, known as the Type H1, has been announced as available from stock by General Electric's Control Division. Furnished in ratings through $\frac{1}{2}$ hp, the new drive utilizes a simplified half-wave circuit to provide d-c flexibility from a-c power. It is specially designed to provide, by the turn of a

knob at a single control station, smooth stepless speed control on small lathes, grinders, drill presses, conveyors, pumps, packaging equipment, and paint and varnish mixers.

The drive operates from 220-volt, 60-cycle a-c (for other voltages a suitable anode transformer is available). It has a 20-to-1 speed range from 1725 to 86 rpm and operates efficiently in ambient temperatures from 50 to 104 F. It is furnished in either the non-reversing or the reversing type, the latter being equipped with a separate magnetic reversing switch.

Designed for constant-torque loads, under normal conditions the new drive has excellent speed regulation from no load to full load. The speed may be preset, or may be varied during operation and under load. Dynamic braking permits quick stopping. With normal industrial voltage fluctuation the drive will operate satisfactorily, although it does not compensate for changes in line voltage. Maximum tube life is obtained when the voltage fluctuates no more than five percent.

The electronic panel is mounted in a compact, ventilated NEMA Type 1 enclosure. The equipment is easy to wire since the terminals are located



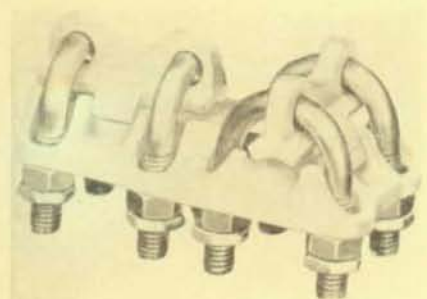
at the front of the panel and separated from the tubes by a protective cover.

Claim New Features for Solderless Connectors

A complete new line of solderless electric connectors, featuring serrated, silver contact surfaces, interlocking

sides, and which will accommodate a wide range of conductor sizes has been announced.

The use of silver on all current carrying surfaces means no oxidation problems, low-contact loss, long life, and low maintenance, it is claimed. The serrated contact surfaces give



high pull-out strength, positive pressure on the cable, resistance to vibration and assures a high-conductivity joint, they added.

Hardware used in construction of the units is described as being made of high-strength, non-corrodible bronze alloy that gives tight connections; and the interlocking sides are designed to firmly hold the strands of cable within the conductor enclosure. The connectors can be installed without removing nuts from the clamps, thus eliminating the trouble of lost nuts and washers. They will not twist or distort or season crack.

Some of the types of connectors are: straight, tee, block terminal, angle, parallel, ground, in both Class A-1 and A-2. Also available are expansion bends, busbar clamps, and live-line disconnecting clamps.

Announce New Motor for Gasoline Vending Pumps

A new, explosion-proof, single-phase, type KC, capacitor-start fractional-hp motor for gasoline vending pumps has been announced.

Designed for horizontal mounting, the motor is available in ratings of $\frac{1}{2}$ hp 1,725 rpm—60 cycle, and $\frac{1}{2}$ hp—1,425 rpm 50, 25 cycle, 115/230-volts a-c. It is suitable for use in Class I, Group D hazardous locations.

The motor's high starting torque makes possible quick, positive pump starts. Built-in features such as an automatic reset overload protective device, voltage selector switch and on-off line switch assure safe operation, long life and ease of assembly to pump. A drawn steel base, firmly

attached to the overbolts of the motor, gives flexibility for mounting the motor in any desired horizontal position.

External leads are 36 inches long and are strong, flexible, and easy to connect. Sealed with compound, they



permanently maintain their explosion-proof features.

A swivel conduit connector, with close fitting threads, protects the lead outlet and is adjustable for convenience in fitting the conduit.

End shields with extra-long rabbits are of heavy cast iron to withstand pressures developed by possible internal explosions.

The motor incorporates large oil reservoirs filled with oil saturated wool packing. This feature provides for minimum servicing with only 30 to 70 drops of oil required at the end of each 1,000 hours of normal operation.

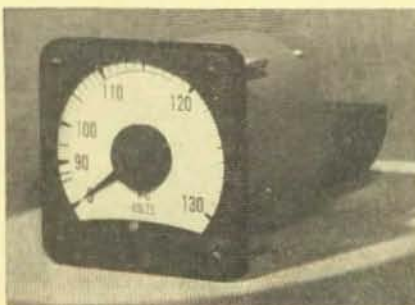
An electrolytic capacitor of high dielectric strength is built into the end shield giving improved appearance and protection from accidental damage.

The motor also is available for 115-volt, and 230-volt, d-c operation with modifications in base and end shield design.

Expanded Scale Meter For Utilities Use

A new indicating voltmeter with an expanded scale has been announced by General Electric's Meter and Instrument Divisions as an addition to the Type AB-15 line.

Designed for general switchboard use by electric utilities and large industries, the new meter has a scale



7.1 in. long spanning 250 degrees about the center. The scale is expanded over the most frequently used range, from 90 to 130 volts, thereby enabling easy detection and measurement of 0.5-volt variations within that range. Accuracy has been determined to within $\pm \frac{1}{2}$ per cent in the range of 105 to 125 volts and ± 1 per cent over the entire expanded range. Although available in only one rating, 0-90 to 130 volts, it can be supplied with scales applicable to potential transformers for voltages higher than rated.

The new meter is housed in a dust-proof, liquid-resistant case whose over-all dimensions are $4\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ in. It retains many of the features found in present G-E switchboard instruments: spring-mounted jewel pivots, anti-parallax scale, high overload characteristics, non-glare glass, shielding from stray fields, and stable performance.

Giant Motor to Drive Montana Ore Hoist

Complete electric hoist drive equipment, including one of the most powerful hoist motors in the country, is being built at Schenectady, N. Y., for shipment next fall to the Anaconda Copper Mining Company at Butte, Mont.

The 600-volt d-c motor, rated 3000-hp at 60 rpm, will drive an ore hoist at the Kelley Shaft, part of Anaconda's \$25,000,000 "Greater Butte Project" for the recovery of low-grade copper ore by the caving method. When installed, the motor will be direct connected to the hoist drums.

In addition to the hoist motor, the drive equipment will consist of a 2500-kw, 600-volt, d-c generator driven by a 3500-hp, 514 rpm, 2400-volt synchronous motor; a generator exciter; complete hoist control.

A Clock of Unprecedented Accuracy



An atomic clock that has run with a constancy of better than one part in 20 million was unveiled in Washington recently by the National Bureau of Standards. The clock consists essentially of a quartz crystal oscillator, a frequency multiplier, a frequency discriminator, and a frequency divider, all housed in two small cabinets on the top of which are mounted a special 50-cycle clock and a wave-guide absorption cell—a 30-foot copper tube wound in a compact spiral around the clock and filled with ammonia gas. The crystal oscillator generates a fundamental driving signal

at a low radio frequency. A frequency-multiplying chain transforms this into a microwave (very-high-frequency) signal, which is then compared with a natural vibration frequency of the ammonia molecule. If these two frequencies are different, an "error signal" adjusts the oscillator which is inclined to "drift" slightly with age—that is, change in frequency—is thus "locked" to the ammonia molecule. It can then control an electrically driven clock with extreme accuracy.

The clock is the development of Dr. Harold Lyons, Bureau physicist.

Building Codes Should Not Be "Whipping Boys"

In a recent discussion of building codes by Dr. E. U. Condon, director of the National Bureau of Standards, it was stated that a large number have had no major overhauling for some time.

In a survey of 2,152 cities, 264 had codes dating over 25 years; 327 had codes dating 21 to 25 years; 377 had codes dating 16 to 20 years; 244 had codes dating 11 to 15 years; 366 had codes dating six to 10 years; 574 had codes dating up to five years.

Over 200 municipalities are now actively engaged in complete revision of their building codes, according to Dr. Condon.

"Any appraisal of the effect of building codes on present rates of construction must take into account sev-

erations, and standardization bodies—as well as the National Bureau of Standards and other Government agencies. The dissemination of technical information by such organizations represents an important element contributing to the application of new developments in the construction field and to the maintenance of proper safety measures."

Dr. Condon goes on to observe that "there is some danger that the effect of codes on the current rate of construction may be overemphasized, and this danger is a very real one in a period in which the housing shortage is acute. It would be unfortunate to make a whipping boy of codes, for though codes are a factor they are by no means the only or the most compelling one."

American concepts of housing, he said, "have changed in the direction of demanding, directly or indirectly, more expensive housing . . . Some 30 or 40 years ago, small dwelling units were considered adequate if they provided a fair amount of living space . . . Now, however, an acceptable dwelling unit is expected to have central heating, extensive plumbing with bathrooms and kitchens that are not only functional but aesthetically pleasing, and electrical installations having many outlets and capable of handling the rather heavy loads that modern appliances require (ranging from lamps, toasters, and fans to ranges, refrigerators, radios, and washing machines). Considerations of comfort emphasize the desirability of thermal insulation. These changes in our concepts of suitable housing are also responsible for some of the increased costs of construction."

In this situation, research has a dual role, Dr. Condon concludes. It can contribute to lower costs. At the same time, because of the variety of materials and methods produced by research, the problems faced by building code officials are increased.

"The depression years," he observes, "accounted for a marked decline in housing construction; shortly after that, the war prevented the allocation of materials and man-power for this purpose. Moreover, during the last 20 years the population of the United States increased by approximately 28 millions—an increase of more than 23 per cent. At the same time, the same factors limiting new construction acted as deterrents to repair and maintenance. The total effect of these factors means that today the housing shortage is perhaps more critical than is commonly known."



Dr. Condon

eral factors, each complex," he declared. "Building costs without question represent the most important limitation on rate of construction. Codes affect costs and thus construction where they unduly restrict the utilization of more economical materials, methods, and design. There have been advances in science and engineering which are not now adequately reflected in many building codes, and here modernization of codes is important. But the influence of codes on rate of construction is secondary to that of the cost of materials and labor.

"Delays in code revision are partly due to lack of standard methods of testing and of evaluating new developments in materials, methods, and design. Local authorities engaged in building-code revision have a number of sources of information to which they can turn; organizations of building officials, fire-underwriters' asso-

New Pension Cards And Scrolls Ready

At our convention, a resolution was presented by L. U. No. 11 of Los Angeles, to the effect that when a member goes on pension he be presented with a scroll as a memento of the occasion and that a card, more suitable than those currently presented to pensioners, and protected by plastic, be sent to these Brothers who have been members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in good standing for a minimum of 20 years.

We are happy to announce that we now have a very attractive scroll and a card protected by a plastic case which is a miniature replica of the scroll, to present to our pension members.

Beginning in March, each Brother going on pension will receive these two items inscribed in decorative script.

We are also going to send one of these new cards and a scroll to every member now on pension, but we would like to remind all our pensioners that since they number more than 3,000 it will take a little time to have the scrolls and cards inscribed for them. However, they will be done as soon as possible and mailed out.

We are so glad to be able to honor our long-time members even if only in this modest way. These are the men who labored to make our Brotherhood the strong, living, successful organization it is today, and I know I speak for all the International Officers and our more than 400,000 members when I say, "We are deeply grateful."

J. SCOTT MILNE,
International Secretary.

60-Year-Old Motor Is Carried in Merci Train

A 60-year-old electric motor is among the gifts in the French Gratitude Train which reached the United States recently aboard the French freighter *Magellan*. This memento of the early age of electricity, built in 1888 by Le Materiel Electrique, was donated by that firm and by the Schneider Company to the "Merci" train, which was arranged as a goodwill answer to the Friendship Train and made up of one car for each of the states and one car for the District of Columbia and Hawaii. The motor's likely destination is a United States museum or school.

The Schneider organization manufactures turbines, waterwheels and other mechanical products. Le Materiel Electrique produces a wide range of electrical equipment and acts as distributor for Westinghouse products.

The Welcome Newcomer

(Introducing My New Grandson)
With deep-grown roots in fertile ground,
Stands my dignified family tree;
Its mighty trunk erect and sound,
Thorn-free, a symbol of pride to me!

Its fruit-bearing branches, pleased to expand,
Welcome to their midst the most attractive one;

A tiny limb of the finest brand;
Gary Glick, the offspring of my son!

A Bit o' Luck,

ABE GLICK,

L. U. No. 3.

* * *

Trouble At Ohm

Heated blankets he couldn't use—
He found to his dismay,
When he hit the tick he'd blow a fuse
Unless he'd tucked his shorts away.

CHRIS G. BJORNDAHL,

L. U. No. 18.

* * *

One Way

Here lies Rocky Gravel,
Once an inquisitive cuss.
He proved that man can travel
On a station-ary buss.

CHRIS G. BJORNDAHL,

L. U. No. 18.

* * *

"Temporary Charlie"

(Dedicated to Brother H. T. O'Connor, Local Union No. 7, "Temporary Charlie" of the Western Massachusetts Electric Co., job, a Stone and Webster installation.)

When the lights all go kerflooey and the motors cease to hum,
Every welder's going crazy as the arc goes on the bum;
All the gang will yell in chorus for that most important man,
For old "Temporary Charlie" with the worried looking pan!

While the lamps are still a-glowing he'll be coming on the jump
With his pockets full of fuses and some Romex on his hump!
When he gets the job a-rolling, any fool should understand
That the mainspring of construction is the "Temporary Man!"

But when things are going smoothly, he must listen to the beef;
How his hand must shake on payday, he is just a common thief!
Let the works shut down a moment, no one then would give a damn
If it cost a million smackers, "Get that 'Temporary Man'!"

* * *

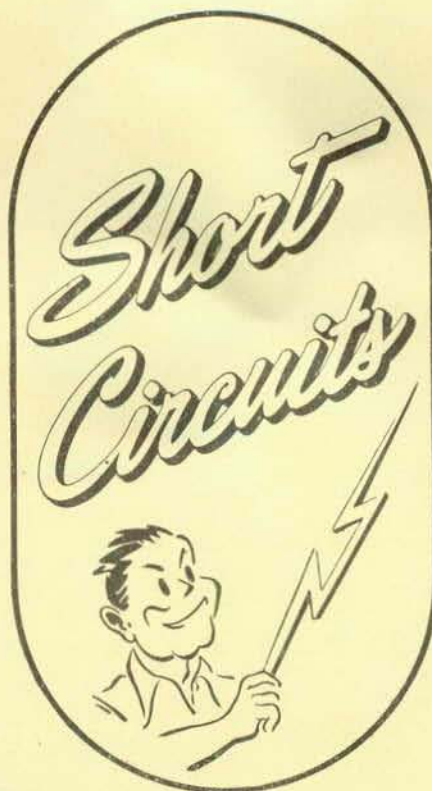
Memories of Childhood

I'm grandma's boy again tonight
On memory's ship I've taken flight
Back to the farm, the birds and bees
Back among the flowers and trees
Where every day was bright and fair
O childhood days, without a care.

Down in the woods where violets grew
Every spot full well I knew
Where the first blooms were sure to be found

Barely two leaves and bud above the ground.

Where Sweet Williams, bright and gay
Spotted the woodlands of early May.



The knotty old Elm and Cottonwood trees
How often afforded a hive for bees,
A shelter for squirrels from summer heat
In autumn, from hunters, a safe retreat.
The birds in the branches I loved to hear
Their songs proclaimed the time of year.

The summers came with showers and heat
The winters came with snow and sleet.
Each had a page of sorrow and pleasure
But joys only remain in memory's treasure.

And grandma sits by the fireside bright
As memory makes me a child tonight.

W. R. TOWNSEND,

L. U. No. 48.

* * *

Revealed

The face is like a television screen,
Publishing the heart, be it noble or mean.
Let all who cherish beauty of the face,
Be sure and let no hateful thing
Invade this inner place.

D. A. HOOVER,

L. U. No. 1306.

* * *

The Boss Man

One day the boss was lookin' glum,
An' I caught him lookin' my way some.
Then he comes and looks me in the face,
Says "Some kind of change just must take place."

I really mean it wasn't funny.
Says I, "Could be it's just the heat,
But I'm not one to admit I'm beat
All I can say is I will try.
If I can't make production it's just goodbye."

'Cause I was in it for the money,
Says he "I've an opening, you ought to know,

But I can't use you while your rate is low,
So step it up some and sweat it out,
You can do better I have no doubt."
Well, it strung a bit, doggonnit!
My boss is a human sort of guy,

Not one to fire you if he knows you try.
I felt guilty at first, then downright mad
An' I guess it showed in my work, by gad,
Or the effort I put on it.
That new job lay twixt another an' me.
The very next day he calls us up, Says he
"If you don't know a better way to decide,
We'll toss up a coin, if you're satisfied."
I called it heads an' the steward tossed it.
Heads it was, an' the other'n lost it—
I said he was human!

"LITTLE MARY" DURHAM,
L. U. No. 1048.

* * *

Friends

How precious are friends
That are staunch and true,
Who stand by your side
And give courage to you.
More precious than diamonds
Or vaults of gold
The true value of friends
Can never be told!

ELVIN W. GARRISON,

L. U. No. 1127.

* * *

This "New Look" Age

'Twixt new-look folks and new-look duds,
New-look soaps and new-look suds,

New-look brushes, pans and pots,
New-look news and polyglots.

New-look curtains, new-look cheese,
New-look dope to chase a sneeze.

New-look barns and new-look homes,
New-look plastics turned to combs,

New-look bombs and new-look blasts,
New-look eats and new-look fasts,

New-look ads in new-look types,
New-look praise and new-look gripes,

New-look baubles, new-look shine,
New-look debts from new-look wine,

New-look widows, new-look lips,
New-look midways, new-look gyps,

New-look Truman, new-look Taft,
New-look progress, new-look graft,

New-look heels on new-look shoes,
New-look bottles, new-look booze,

Television on new-look screens
In new-look homes with new-look liens,

New-look nylons, new-look ma,
New-look dads, new-look grandpa,

New-look babies in new-look cribs,
New-look diapers, new-look bibs,

I might go on and fill this page
'Bout new-look stuff that's all the rage;
But just to balance MY year's books
I've got to stick with most OLD LOOKS.

TIP REYNOLDS,

L. U. No. 77.

* * *

Simple Little Things

It's the little things we do and say
That mean so much as we go our way.
A kindly deed can lift a load
From weary shoulders on the road,
Or a gentle word, like summer rain,
May soothe some heart and banish pain.
What joy or sadness often springs
From just the simple little things!

TED WEYN, President,

L. U. No. 610.

Milne Addresses Pacific Coast Group



International Secretary J. Scott Milne addressing contractors and I. B. E. W. members at dinner held in Oakland, Calif. At left is Oscar Harbak, International Vice President, while at the right is E. L. Buttner, of the N. E. C. A.

A group of 250 contractors and members of the I. B. E. W. recently gathered in Oakland, Calif., to honor J. Scott Milne, International Secretary of the I. B. E. W. The occasion was a dinner sponsored jointly by the Northern California Chapter of the N. E. C. A. and San Francisco Bay Area Local Unions of the I. B. E. W. E. L. Buttner, of the N. E. C. A., and Oscar Harbak, International Vice President of the I. B. E. W., were co-chairmen.

Secretary Milne talked on repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, his experiences and observations in England and

Germany, and disruption of the world economy. He warned of the necessity for the contractor to limit his inventory, plan his work efficiently and be in a position to obtain electrical work without chiseling. He spoke to the union members on the necessity of their becoming skilled and competent in order to retain a position of security.

In addition to Bay Area representation, contractors and I. B. E. W. members attended from Sacramento, Stockton, San Jose, Vallejo, Santa Rosa, Fresno, Santa Cruz, Salinas and Watsonville.

AFL Endorses CARE For Needy Workers

The American Federation of Labor will launch a month-long, nation-wide campaign on April 1, for funds to send a flood of CARE food and clothing textile packages to needy workers and their families in Europe and Japan.

The drive will be conducted by the Labor League for Human Rights, official relief arm of the A. F. of L. and one of the founders and member agencies of non-profit CARE. Endorsed by A. F. of L. President William Green and by Matthew Woll, President of the Labor League, the appeal will be carried to every member, local, central labor union, state federation, national and international in the American Federation of Labor.

Purpose of the drive is to send support to the men and women striving to rebuild a free democratic trade union movement in the countries overseas. In endorsing the project, President Green stated: "I ask all affiliates of the American Federation of Labor to give generous support to this worthwhile campaign."

Mr. Woll, who asked that all A. F. of L. voluntary giving during April be concentrated in the CARE program,

declared: "We can stir the people of Europe and Asia into triumphant action, not only against their human oppressor but also against their ancient enemies—hunger, misery and despair."

In the three years since CARE was organized by the Labor League and 25 other leading American welfare groups, A. F. of L. support has been an important factor in CARE's delivery of more than 7,500,000 food and other relief packages to individuals and groups in war-depleted lands.

During the April campaign, A. F. of L. members and unions can order one or more of CARE's \$10 packages, or can make contributions to their local unions in any amount, for pooling into a general relief fund. All orders should be sent to CARE-A. F. of L. Representative, 50 Broad Street, New York 4, N. Y.

Laws Affecting Labor Summarized by Bureau

An excellent summary of Federal laws and regulations affecting labor has been published by the Bureau of Labor Standards, U. S. Department of Labor. A limited number of the bulletins, titled "Federal Labor Laws and Agencies," Bulletin No. 100, are

Cruse Appointed to Paris Staff of ECA

Daniel T. Cruse, president of L. U. 794, Chicago, has been appointed as trade union relations representative on the staff of Boris Shishkin, chief of the labor division of the office of the special representative in Paris.

Cruse has left for Paris to take up his new duties. He will be responsible for maintaining close relations with European trade unions with a view to bringing to them a better understanding of the European recovery program and enlisting their cooperation in the plan.

From 1944 to 1947, Cruse was labor relations adviser to the Chicago regional administrator of the Office of Price Administration. He has had long experience in labor relations problems, having represented electrical workers on the Illinois Central Railway system under the National Railway Labor Act and employees of the Postal Telegraph Company under the Wagner Act.

Of his appointment, Bert M. Jewell and Clinton S. Golden, labor advisers to Mr. Hoffman, said: "We feel fortunate in obtaining the services of Dan Cruse. His wide labor and gov-



Dan Cruse

ernment experience will fit him for the tough job ahead of him. His abilities will be a great asset to the work of the labor office in Paris."

Cruse, who is 46, is married and has two daughters, who will accompany him to Paris, and a son. His home is in Chicago.

available upon request to the department, Washington 25, D. C.

A preface to the booklet states: "Shop stewards, supervisors, and other representatives of labor and management who are responsible for making good industrial relations a part of daily plant operations often find themselves handicapped by inadequate knowledge of existing labor laws and services available to them from Government agencies."

Children of Explosion Victims Benefited



An inspiring example of union brotherhood was given in Galveston, Tex., recently when 64 children who were left fatherless by the 1947 Texas City explosion received paid-up education policies. Above are three of seven children of members of Local Union 527 who were killed in the explosion, the widow of one, and men who participated in the drive for funds with which the policies were bought. From left: B. A. Gritta, chairman of the drive and business manager of Local 144, Sheet Metal Workers; Mrs. Dorothy Morris and her son, James Paul; St. John Croft, business manager of L. U. 527, I. B. E. W.; S. B. Christensen, Sr., guardian of Barbara Jean and Linda Ann Christensen, whose father, Syvert B. Christensen, was killed in the explosion.

The tragic Texas City explosion of April 16, 1947, recently had an aftermath when 64 children who were left fatherless by the disaster, received education policies as the result of a drive conducted by the Galveston Building and Construction Trades Council. Seven of the 64 children were sons and daughters of four members of Local Union 527 who were killed in the explosion. St. John Croft, treasurer and business manager of the local, was on the committee which conducted the drive and which netted \$39,673.11.

Each policy awarded will pay between \$800 and \$1,000. Children under 10 years of age have been given policies which will mature when they are 18, with payments during nine months of each year for four years. Children over 10 were given policies which mature in 10 years.

The children of deceased electricians who received policies were: Linda Ann Christensen, age 5, and Barbara Jean Christensen, age 3, children of Syvert B. Christensen, Jr.; James Paul Morris, age 8, son of James N. Morris; Charles F. Sexton, age 6, and Richard E. Sexton, age 5, children of Eldred L. Sexton; and Eloise June Tanberg, age 6, and Carol Ann Tanberg, age 21 months, children of Damian Tanberg.

Eels Put Out 400 Volts At Engineers' Meeting

Though they did not gain their "rated" capacity, three electric eels demonstrated their efficiency as power generators at the annual meeting of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers in New York City in February. A large eel generally is rated at around 700 volts and one ampere. The best that the three demonstrators could do was 400 volts, possibly because they were nervous at being called on to perform before the engineers.

Dr. Christopher Coates of the New York Aquarium handled the eels during the demonstration, and Dr. David Nachmansohn, physiologist at Columbia University gave an explanation of the way in which nerve impulses originate and travel along nerve fibers. He said it was certain that a compound known as acetylcholine provides electricity inside nerve fibers when it is acted upon by an enzyme known as cholinesterase. The enzyme is present in large quantities throughout the body, and the doctor said it was his hypothesis that nerve impulses travel along fiber pathways by means of an electrical potential. The enzyme-acetylcholine reaction breaks down the fatty layer of insulation around each nerve fiber momentarily to allow the potential represented by potassium and sodium ions, to travel.

Eels and engineers eyed each other coldly during the demonstration.

Delegates to Metal Trades Convention



Above are I. B. E. W. delegates to the Pacific Coast District Metal Trades Convention held in San Diego January 17. Standing, left to right: Cliff Thomas, L. U. 11; M. L. Rateliff, L. U. 569; Joe Ziff, L. U. 6; Frank Hannon, L. U. 569; Otto Rieman, I. O. Seated: William Smock, L. U. 595; Charles Fockn, L. U. 6, member of the International Executive Council; Walt Gallant, L. U. 191; H. W. Watt, L. U. 213.

Examples of Code Installations Given by Housing Agency Outline Minimum Requirements Set By Act

An informal discussion of electrical installations in houses is contained in a bulletin recently issued by the Housing and Home Finance Agency, Washington, D. C. The article covers the purpose and scope of the National Electrical Code, minimum requirements for electrical wiring as prescribed by the Code, and gives examples of the application of the Code requirements to minimum design.

"The provisions of the Code constitute a minimum standard," the article states. "Compliance with its provisions and proper maintenance should result in an installation reasonably free from hazard but not necessarily efficient or convenient. The Code should not be regarded as a design specification nor as an instruction manual for untrained persons. Good service and satisfactory

results may require larger sizes of wire, more branch circuits and better types of equipment than the minimum which is specified."

Among examples of Code minimum requirements, the article lists the two given below.

Copies of the bulletin (No. 7) are available by writing to the Housing and Home Finance Agency, Washington 25, D. C.

Example No. 1—Single-Family Dwelling

A dwelling having a floor area of 2,500 square feet, exclusive of unoccupied cellar, unfinished attic and open porches.

Computed load (Section 2116, 1947 NEC):

General lighting load:	Watts
2,500 square feet at 2 watts per square foot....	5,000
Small appliance load.....	1,500

Total computed load..... 6,500

Minimum number of branch circuits required (Section 2115, 1947 NEC):

General lighting load: $5,000 \div 115 = 43$ amperes, or three 15 ampere, 2-wire circuits. (Approximately one circuit for each 850 square feet of floor area).

Small appliance load: $1,500 \div 115 = 13$ amperes, or one 2-wire circuit of No. 12 wire (Section 2115, 1947 NEC).

Minimum size feeders (or service conductors) required (Section 2201, 1947 NEC).

Total computed load.....	6,500 watts.	Watts
2,500 watts at 100%.....		2,500
4,000 watts at 30%.....		1,200

Net computed load..... 3,700

For 115 volt, 2-wire system:

$3,700 \div 115 = 32$ amperes, or No. 8

For 115-230 volt, 3-wire system:

$3,700 \div 230 = 16$ amperes, or No. 8 (For minimum size conductor, see Sections 2201 and 2304, 1947 NEC).

Minimum number of receptacles required (Section 2124, 1947 NEC):

Living room—16 feet \times 22 feet; 76 feet total (gross) distance around the room. $76 \text{ feet} \div 20 = 3.8$ or 4 receptacles.

Each bedroom—14 feet \times 15 feet; 58 feet total (gross) distance around the room. $58 \text{ feet} \div 20 = 2.9$ or 3 receptacles.

* Dining room—16 feet \times 16 feet; 64 feet total (gross) distance around the room. $64 \text{ feet} \div 20 = 3.2$ or 3 receptacles.

* Breakfast room—10 feet \times 12 feet; 44 feet total (gross) distance around the room. $44 \text{ feet} \div 20 = 2.2$ or 2 receptacles.

* Kitchen—14 feet \times 14 feet; 56 feet total (gross)

distance around the room. $56 \text{ feet} \div 20 = 2.8$ or 3 receptacles.

* Receptacles in these locations, also laundry, to be supplied by circuit or circuits of not less than No. 12 wire (Section 2115, 1947 NEC).

Example No. 2—Store Building

A store 50 feet \times 60 feet, or 3,000 square feet, has 30 feet of show window.

Computed load (Section 2116, 1947 NEC):

General lighting load:	Watts
3,000 square feet at 3 watts per square foot....	9,000
Show window lighting load:	
30 feet at 200 watts per foot.....	6,000

Minimum number of branch circuits required (Section 2115, 1947 NEC):

General lighting load: $9,000 \div 230 = 39$ amperes for 3-wire, 115-230 volts; or 78 amperes for 2-wire, 115 volts:

Two 25-ampere, 2-wire, and two 15-ampere, 2-wire circuits; or

One 25-ampere, 3-wire, and one 15-ampere, 3-wire circuits; or

Six 15-ampere, 2-wire circuits; or

Three 15-ampere, 3-wire circuits.

Special lighting load (show windows): $6,000 \div 230 = 26$ amperes for 3-wire, 115-230 volts; or 52 amperes for 2-wire, 115 volts:

Four 15-ampere, 2-wire circuits; or

Two 15-ampere, 3-wire circuits.

(In stores and similar occupancies where practically the entire load is likely to be used for long periods of time, the loading of the circuit shall not exceed 80 percent of the branch circuit rating (Section 2116, 1947 NEC). Therefore, in such installations the number of branch circuits shall be increased accordingly. This may be accomplished by increasing the computed load by 25 percent.)

Minimum size feeders (or service conductors) required (Section 2201, 1947 NEC):

For 115-230 volt, 3-wire system:

Ampere load: $39 + 26 = 65$ amperes.

Size of feeder, No. 4.

For 115-volt system:

Ampere load: $78 + 52 = 130$ amperes.

Size of feeder, No. 2/0.

Such Language

"Boulder," said the clergyman when the hammer hit his thumb.

"What do you mean by 'boulder'?" asked his wife.

"That's the biggest dam in the world, isn't it?"

* * *

Small Fry

A group of Chicago truckers were showing the visiting Texas operator the town.

"What do you think of our stockyards?" they asked him.

"Oh, they're all right, but we have branding corrals in Texas that are bigger," he said.

That night they put some snapping turtles in his bed. When he turned back the covers, he asked what they were.

"Illinois bedbugs," they replied.

He peered at them a moment. "So they are," he agreed. "Younguns, ain't they?"

* * *

Heavy Stuff

He found his young wife in tears.

"You know that lovely cake I made from mother's recipe," she cried. "Well, I put it out to cool and the cat ate half of it."

"Never mind, dear," he comforted. "I know someone who will give us a kitten."

* * *

Case of Amnesia

"For six weeks you were shipwrecked on a desert island with a beautiful girl? What did you do for food?"

"Darned if I remember."

* * *

Bad Sign

A woman was bemoaning the fact that her husband had left her for the sixth time.

"Never mind," sympathized her neighbor, "he'll come back again."

"Not this time," she sobbed. "He's taken his golf clubs."

* * *

Hot Story

He: "I see by the paper that a woman in Omaha just cremated her fourth husband."

She: "Isn't that always the way? Some of us can't get a man while others have husbands to burn."

* * *

Show Me Way

On his way home a drunk stopped at lamppost and pulled out his house key.

A passing policeman noticed him fumbling around, trying to insert the key into the post, and asked politely, "Nobody home?"

"I'll say there is," said the drunk. "There's a light upstairs."

* * *

Mistaken Identity

A Hollywood producer received a story entitled, "The Optimist." He called his staff together and said: "Gentlemen, this title must be changed to something simpler. We're intelligent and know what an optimist is, but how many of those morons who'll see the picture will know he's an eye doctor?"

* * *

A Knockout

The Denver teacher had a lot of clerical work to do, so she placed her hat in front of the class of six-year olds saying:

"Now, children, I want you to look



at my hat, and write some nice little sentences about it."

The class set to work, and were silent for quite five minutes. Then a face appeared at the teacher's desk, and Edward's voice was heard:

"Please, miss, are there two 'h's' in shabby?"

* * *

Needs Interpreter

The prisoner was a very tough-looking customer. He was asked whether he could read or write.

"I can write but I cannot read," was the reply.

He was then asked to write his name and after he had scrawled huge letters over the page was asked what it meant.

"I dunno," said the man, "I told you I can't read."

* * *

Which?

"Ah, there you are, waiter," cried the Britisher visiting Atlantic City. "The sea air has made me hungry. I think I'll have some chicken. It must be a young cockrel, this year's bird, and I want a leg—nothing else, mind."

"Certainly, sir. Right or left leg?"

* * *

Down on the Farm

He was a peculiarly unpleasant person, and when visiting the local cattle show he made claims to superior knowledge. He was especially insulting to old Sam Potts.



"The machine didn't sell stamps, Maria."

"Pah," he said sneeringly, "you know nothing about pigs, you don't. Why, my father raised the biggest pig ever raised in these 'ere parts."

"Aye," retorted old Sam quietly, "and the noisiest."

* * *

Replacements

Two ladies who had not seen each other for a long time, met on the street.

"Oh! Mary," Blanch excitedly exclaimed, "I've had a lot happen to me since I saw you last! I had my teeth out and an electric stove and a refrigerator put in!"

* * *

Next Question

A teacher was giving his class a lecture on charity. "Willie," he said, "if I saw a boy beating a donkey and stopped him from doing so, what virtue should I be showing?"

Willie (promptly): "Brotherly love."

* * *

The Quiet Type

Mistress: "Mary, when you wait on the table tonight for my guests, please don't spill anything."

Maid: "Don't worry, ma'am. I never talk much."

* * *

Out of Touch

A little boy surprised his parents by refusing to be scared into being good.

"It's no use telling me the angels will write down in their books if I'm naughty," he said. "I might as well tell you they think up in heaven I'm dead."

"But why should they think that?"

"Because I haven't said my prayers for two weeks."

* * *

'Dad' Wasn't Mad

"Your daughter, sir, has consented to marry me."

"Good. That makes you the second happiest man in the world."

History in the Making

MARCH is the natal month of Georg Simon Ohm, German physicist who announced the law that came to bear his name. He was born in Erlangen on March 16, 1787, the son of a skilled mechanic who, though not prosperous, exerted himself to see that both his sons received good educations.

Georg Simon entered Erlangen University at the age of 16, but because of straightened circumstances he left the school after two years' study and taught physics and mathematics at a private school in Switzerland. Through practicing rigid economy he was able to save enough money to return to Erlangen and take his degree.



Georg Ohm

For the next ten years he taught physics and mathematics at the Jesuit High School, Cologne.

It was while teaching there that Ohm undertook his first experiments to estimate the relative values of conductors of electricity. In arriving at these values he experimented with wires of different materials of the same sectional area, but of different lengths.

He concluded that copper was the best of the conductors he was working with. Giving copper a value of 1,000, he rated other materials as follows: gold, 574; silver, 356; zinc, 333; iron, 175; lead, 97. Modern experiments show that Ohm's early conclusions were not too accurate. Current ratings for the conductors are: silver, 1,000; copper, 999; gold, 800; zinc, 299; iron, 155; lead, 88. The fact that Ohm put copper ahead of silver as a conductor has been explained by

Visit U. S. to Study Our Technical Skills



Trainees from Central American republics shown with officials of the Labor Department. Left to right: S. M. Justice, apprenticeship bureau, Labor Department; Lewis H. Leano-Pulido, Bogota, Columbia, to study electrical elevator equipment; Sergio Rodriguez, Panama, to study plumbing trade; William F. Patterson, director of Labor Department's apprenticeship bureau; Senorita Maria Mejia Porto, Columbia, to study production of rayon textiles; Ansel R. Cleary, assistant director of the apprenticeship bureau; and Georges Armand, Haiti, to study automatic telephony.

Under a program sponsored by the Department of State, and administered by the apprenticeship bureau of the Labor Department, four trainees from three Central American republics recently arrived in this country to receive additional instruction in their chosen trades.

Two of the trainees, Luis Leano-Pulido of Bogota, Columbia, and Georges Armand of Port-au-Prince, Haiti, are to learn electrical work. The former will be trained in the plant of the Otis Elevator Company, New York City, in electricity and electrical equipment as applied to the installation, operation and maintenance of elevator equipment. The latter will learn automatic telephony, including the organization of equipment in a model telephone system and the repair and maintenance of all types of telephone equipment, in the Chicago plant of the Automatic Electric Company.

Both men will return to their countries after approximately a year's

study. Armand is an employee of Haiti's government-owned telephone system, while Leano-Pulido is employed at the Otis Elevator company's branch in Bogota.

The other two trainees are Maria Mejia Porto, of Columbia, who is to learn production of rayon textiles, and Sergio H. Rodriguez, of Panama, who will receive training in the plumbing trade in Chicago.

At a press conference held at the Labor Department for the four trainees, William F. Patterson, director of the apprenticeship bureau, said the program was in accordance with the statements of President Truman in his inaugural address on the subject of foreign aid and international exchange of trainees and students.

The industrial training program was initiated in 1941 by the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs as the Inter-American Trade Scholarship program. Funds for its operation are provided by Congress.

the fact that he used a faulty silver wire in his experiments.

Ohm then announced that the conductivity of wire depended on length, sectional area and material. Ohm's law is stated:

$$\text{Current} = \frac{\text{E.M.F.}}{\text{Resistance}}$$

Publication of Ohm's experiments was made in various small papers, and recognition of their merit came slowly. Ohm was a modest man. He never married. The great ambition of his life was to get a teaching post in one of the prominent German universities. A measure of recognition

came to him after publication of *The Galvanic Circuit Investigated Mathematically* but it was only after numerous petitions to the King of Bavaria that he finally was given a teaching position at the Polytechnic in Nuremberg. He remained there 16 years, then went to the University of Munich and died five years later at the age of 67.

The *International ohm* is defined as follows: The resistance offered, at the temperature of melting ice, to an unvarying electric current by a column of mercury 14.4521 grammes in mass, of uniform cross-sectional area and 106.300 centimetres in length.

Scientific SPARKS

United States petroleum refineries had record-breaking rated operating capacities of 6,034,252 barrels of crude oil per day at the beginning of 1948, an increase of nearly half a million barrels daily over the past year.

The world's leading producer of silver, Mexico, is second, only to the United States in the production of cadmium—a metal utilized in electroplating, manufacture of bearings, solders, pigments and chemicals.

A growing demand for calcium chloride is reported by the Bureau of Mines. Some of the major uses include stabilization of dirt-road surfaces, preparation of heavy-media solutions for coal washing, coal dusting, and in cement mixes.

A major portion of chromite used in the United States comes from Cuba, New Caledonia, Southern Rhodesia and Turkey. Used in stainless steels, high-temperature and high-strength alloys and other important metallurgical uses, chromite is now added to light-metal alloys to prevent intergranular corrosion.

More than 1,615,000 persons have been trained in first-aid methods by the Bureau of Mines.

Safety education, largely in schools, has made children safer than adults in traffic.

Approximately 7,500,000 trucks are in use in America; only about one in eight is used for other than local hauls.

A relatively new drug called bacitracin is effective in the treatment of many skin and local surgical infections such as boils and abscesses.

The chief wonder of the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893 was the work of G. W. G. Ferris, the first of the so-called Ferris wheels now familiar in many pleasure parks.

An airplane and a jeep, with communication by a two-way radio, proved a formidable pair in locating, running down and killing stock-killing coyotes in range country east of the Rockies.

Modern plants, with their green chlorophyll, utilize the energy of the light from the sun to break down molecules of water; with the hydrogen thus obtained and carbon dioxide taken from the air their plant structure is built.

Dairying is the principal source of farm income in eleven American states.

Although Latin-American production of Portland cement has increased during the past several years, with new mills built or building in Cuba, Ecuador, and Chile, the United States remains the world's largest producer. Last year's domestic production, stimulated by great building activity, rose to 186,519,347 barrels, a new all-time high. Output was up in all producing districts. The increase over the previous year, 14 per cent nationally, ranged from 5 per cent in Michigan to 26 per cent in the Oregon-Washington district. Cement was produced in more than 150 plants in 34 states, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

Although production facilities are being increased in Europe and Asia, substantial quantities of cement were exported to aid in the reconstruction of war-ravaged areas.

As a result of wartime developments, the use of lithium in the form of metal, salts and alloys has increased greatly. Current uses include pyrotechnics, aluminum welding, ceramics manufacture, airplane motor lubricants, helium purification, and the removal of oxygen from heat-treating furnaces.

An estimated 3,000,000,000,000 tons of coal, or about 48 per cent of known world reserves, are in the United States, the Bureau of Mines reveals. With the exception of fissionable materials, coal constitutes more than 90 per cent of the nation's mineral fuel-energy reserves.

Bolivia and Brazil supply more than 50 per cent of American domestic require-

ments for tungsten—important alloy of steel. Important quantities are also imported from Southern Rhodesia and the United Kingdom.

The original value of fish and shellfish as taken from the waters by American fishermen in 1946 (the last year for which complete statistics are available) was \$253,000,000. When processed, the value was increased to \$528,105,000. After wholesale distribution, the value was set at \$688,697,000, and when retailed to the consumer, the value of the fish and shellfish was \$887,791,000.

By use of a pickup and a delivery helicopter and a jet plane, a letter was taken door-to-door from London to Paris in 47 minutes recently.

The health of patients with cirrhosis of the liver, often the result of over-indulgence in alcohol, is improved by a diet rich in protein, supplemented with vitamin B complex, recent investigation shows.

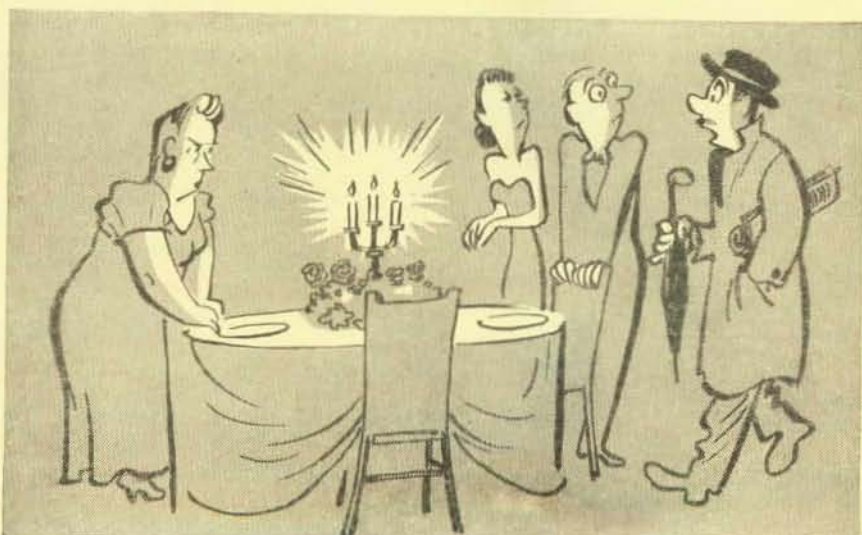
An information bureau, established by Maryland, answers queries at the rate of about 2,000 a month; questions range from desired information about Maryland prisons, through oil surveys, oystering and coal mining, to raising geese.

Brake defects are responsible for more motor carrier accidents than any other type of mechanical failure.

The cattle-killing "X" disease is so called because it is still a totally unknown quantity as far as its origin is concerned.

In general, hard steels are brittle and soft steels are tough; a new steel alloy which is both tough and hard is a complex mixture containing small amounts of silicon, manganese, nickel and molybdenum.

Himalayan white pine, native of India, crossed with American white pine in an American government nursery, has produced a hybrid of unusual vigor and rapid growth which seems to be highly resistant to disease.



"What's the matter, Alice? Blow a fuse?"

Employer Condemns T-H, Approves Closed Shop

(Continued from page 7)

branch in particular is one of intermittent employment. The employer has no permanently located plant—each job site is a plant. At times he has many job sites variously located in the same state or in several different states. At other times he may have none. He has no permanent labor force—today he may have 10 men, next month 500, and the next month, none. He must, therefore, have access to some dependable source of labor supply from which he can draw on short notice as many skilled mechanics as the job may require, with the understanding that altogether or one at a time they will be laid off without notice when their particular task is completed. The building trades unions have traditionally, under closed-shop agreements, performed this employment service in each locality. If construction contractors had to carry their labor force with them or individually recruit it in each locality, consider the cost as well as the delay and inconvenience. Intermittent employment and other undesirable features make it difficult to keep good men in the construction industry. The unions in the industry have gone a long way toward stabilizing work opportunities and having the right number of men in the right place at the right time. They made a noteworthy contribution to the war effort in this capacity. I doubt if they could repeat it without the closed shop.

The unions in the construction industry never utilized the provisions of the National Labor Relations Act of 1935, in their dealing with employers. Presumably because, aside from the question of what is interstate and what is intrastate, there was no practical method of utilizing those provisions in an industry of the nature hereinbefore described. No practical method of applying certain provisions of the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947 to the construction industry has yet been discovered. I do not believe that the union security provisions of that act can be utilized in the construction industry. The act prohibits the closed shop and gives unions the right to bargain for a certain type of union shop after a certain election procedure has been carried out under the supervision of the NLRB. In order to accomplish this throughout the United States in the manner provided in the law there would be required to be held so many

elections as to make it impossible. Even if the NLRB or its general counsel had authority to establish for the construction industry rules and regulations not provided for in the act, and both employers and employees co-operated wholeheartedly, the task would still be enormous, and could not be accomplished within any reasonable length of time as the affected parties would have the right to expect.

Might Destroy Apprenticeship

We fear that application of the existing legislation to our industry will interfere with and possibly destroy our apprenticeship and training system which now has in the course of training approximately 20,000 young men in nearly 400 localities. Under our apprenticeship system, apprentices are required to have four years of field experience and 800 hours of classroom training at wages far below the journeymen wage scales. It is not unreasonable to expect that workers desirous of entering a skilled trade will forego the arduous process of apprenticeship if they are led to believe they may make the entrance immediately as self-styled mechanics, prompted by immature experience gained by casual employment in some specialized branch of the trade that by no means would be equal to supervised apprenticeship. The only satisfactory way we have ever found to produce the skilled mechanics which our industry requires is through our apprenticeship and training program jointly operated by labor and management and provided for in each local collective bargaining agreement.

During the past five years, because of war and postwar contingencies, our electrical contractors have been in desperate need of men. Accordingly, in one large city our members hired wherever they could be found some 7,600 men who were not union members. The contractors had an agreement with the local union of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers that regular membership in the union would be granted to any of these men whom the employers, after trial, would recommend as journeymen electrical workers.

You will be interested to know that out of the 7,600 men only 1,200 were found by the employers to be sufficiently capable to be retained and to be referred to the union for regular membership. The cost of trying out the 6,400 men who proved to be in-

capable was an appreciable burden on the employers and on the community. Estimated conservatively, the cost to the employers and their customers was in excess of \$200 per man or well over a million dollars for the 6,400 men who could not qualify.

It would seem that if contractors who require skilled craftsmen of proven ability are hindered in resorting to and using a known source of such craftsmen, the result will be an appreciable and unnecessary increase in costs to the trade and the building public. Contractors cannot estimate work without knowing the caliber of men they have to hire. In the face of uncertainty as to this caliber, the contractor will have to allow a generous addition to normal labor costs. We should also like to note that trying out men of unknown skill and competency at the same wage scales as journeymen weakens the efficiency and effort of proven employees.

It is therefore our opinion that if we are to have labor relations legislation the proposed National Labor Relations Act of 1949 insofar as our industry is concerned is preferable to a continuation of the present legislation because it permits closed shop contracts while continuing to outlaw jurisdictional strikes and unjustifiable secondary boycotts.

Kalis Appointed to Labor's Wage Section

Louis C. Berman has resigned as assistant solicitor in charge of the Wage Determination Section of the Department of Labor. The duties of that section have been assumed by Thomas J. Kalis, assistant solicitor of the Labor Department and, accordingly, matters pertaining to prevailing wage rates, among other things, arising under the Davis-Bacon Act and the other related Federal prevailing wage acts should be addressed as follows:

Thomas J. Kalis, Asst. Solicitor,
Wage Determination Section,
Department of Labor,
Washington 25, D. C.

Mexican Firm Requests More Power from U. S.

Authorization has been requested by a Mexican power company to import a 4,000,000 kilowatt-hour annual increase of electrical energy from the United States. The company is located at Piedras Negras, Coahuila, and its application to the Federal Power Commission points out that the industrial growth of the area has caused the increased power requirements. If approved, the power would be supplied by the Central Power and Light Company of Corpus Christi, Tex.

Mrs. Kelly Mourned



(Just as the JOURNAL went to press we received a telegram from Brother Morry Newman telling us that Mrs. J. T. Kelly, wife of the first secretary of the I. B. E. W., had died. You will remember L. U. 1 had an interesting article about Mrs. Kelly in the October 1948 issue of the magazine. All at the International Office were sorry to learn that she had passed on.—EDITOR'S NOTE.)

Bowling Fever Aroused in St. Louis as Meet Nears

L. U. 1, ST. LOUIS, MO.—On March 3 all bowlers were called to a special meeting at Local 1's hall for the purpose of making final arrangements for the bowling tournament in Chicago beginning April 30.

The invitation for the Chicago trip has been extended to all members of the I. B. E. W. who might wish to do their cheering for the St. Louis team.

All St. Louis bowlers who might want to go were urged to attend the March 3 meeting, or, at least contact Ed Lorenzen of their intention of going if they missed the meeting.

Brother Roy Zell is the publicity chairman for the I. B. E. W. Bowling League, and Ed (Pewee) Lorenzen is drinking water till the bowling is over. Anyone who might want to make the trip may contact Ed at 5840 Staley Ave. Telephone Flanders 4742 for the details.

Last year the writer covered the tournament in St. Louis and made many new friends.

Perhaps we may see Mr. and Mrs. J. Shaughnessy, Charles and Aimee McNiel with Bill Johnsen thrown in. Leonard Smith might be there, and Mr. and Mrs. William Parker. Bill Johnsen's boss, Harry Jasper might be there to check up on Bill. Seems to me that Al Reil was a good bowler, too. Maybe Business Representative A. Y. Johnson of No. 134 might show up also.

Even the monkey that belongs to Morry Newman expects to be there, weather permitting, of course. Even the umbrella may show up, and perhaps the SIREN may be returned to its rightful custodian who borrowed it for the tournament last year.

Ed Redemeier will be right there with some good scores. When he was asked

last year what he bowled, one of the ladies was told that he made a perfect score in one game. She asked what a perfect score was, and Ed did better than that—he made 400.

M. A. "MORRY" NEWMAN, P. S.
The Lover of "Light" Work.

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Six-Hour Day, 30-Hour Week Plugged by N. Y. Writer

L. U. 3, NEW YORK, N. Y.—Many thanks to Brother James A. Dougherty, press secretary of L. U. No. 654, Chester, Pennsylvania, for his kind congratulations to the writer on the completion of 10 years as a contributor to the JOURNAL. The writer, for himself and on behalf of L. U. No. 3, wishes to return the compliment with heartiest congratulations to Brother Dougherty on his completion of 10 years as press secretary and for his loyal support in our effort to promote the 6-hour day and 30-hour week.

With unemployment again becoming a problem, it is not one minute too soon to look toward including the 6-hour day, 30-hour week in every new agreement. Such a clause is and has been a part of every agreement between L. U. No. 3 and the contractors since 1936 even though, during the war, we worked eight hours and at present are working seven hours. Should unemployment increase to a certain percentage the 6-hour day would go into effect.

Distributing available work in this manner is much better than any form of unemployment insurance, though the latter has its uses too. In fact it is this writer's opinion that every local, in addition to the 30-hour week, should have its own unemployment insurance fund to supplement the state funds. Such a fund could not be created overnight and would require payment of a premium by every member, as would any other form of insurance. It might take years to build up such a fund before payments could begin and of course it should be covered with every safeguard against exploitation. Such funds might be made to cover disability due to illness or injury, if desired.

A bill has been introduced in the New York State Legislature which, if passed, will provide for disability insurance, and if memory serves an amendment to the National Social Security Law, to that effect, is also contemplated. All such benefits will go far to make the world a better place to live in, but we must not lose sight of the fact that they will cost money, our money. Also the cry of regimentation and socialism will be raised by the rugged individualists who prefer a labor supply that can be exploited because of economic necessity or by the selfish individual that brags about "taking care of himself and letting everyone else do

the same." You all know how well the latter usually takes care of himself when trouble really hits.

Take the opposition to the National Health and Hospitalization Bill by the American Medical Association. First they decide to assess every member \$25 to raise a total of \$3,500,000 for propaganda against the bill. Then when they find considerable opposition on the part of the members to this assessment, they decide to make it a voluntary contribution. Then when certain of these rebel members opposed this proposed propaganda as unconstructive, the inner sanctum of the A. M. A. brings forth a plan of their own that would provide for the Federal Government to build hospitals and laboratories of various kinds and for the individual to become a member of hospitalization and medical aid plans similar to the Blue Cross or those of private insurance companies. To pay for such plans on an actuarial basis is beyond the reach of most of those that need such aid the most. To make it still worse, the Blue Cross recently was reported contemplating an increase in its premiums. Such an increase may be justified to keep the plan solvent because the membership is limited, but a plan that includes everyone in it certainly would not need such large premiums and the payments would be made just as we make our Social Security payments now.

This most recent proposal of the A. M. A. is also meeting with the opposition of an influential group of its members as being very inadequate and a poor substitute for the National Health and Hospitalization Bill.

Sure, there would be chiselers and free riders, but what human endeavor is entirely free from such vermin? They can be "taken care of" as the need arises. We hope that you will not be taken in by the well-paid-for propaganda that is being circulated against this bill, and also that you will write to your Congressman to let him know that you favor this bill.

While you are about it, tell him that you want the Taft-Hartley Law repealed, because those that oppose repeal are throwing everything they have into the fight and you must do your part to nullify their efforts.

We join with Brother Dougherty in asking all the press secretaries for their support of the 6-hour day, 30-hour week and also for a more militant opposition to the "Taft-Hartley laws," both national and state.

FREDERICK V. EICH, P. S.

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Local's Membership to Pass On Correspondence

L. U. 9, CHICAGO, ILL.—We missed the last couple of editions due to disagree-

ment on the contents of an article written for publication.

Its political content failed to meet with the approval of some, as it was diametrically opposed to A. F. of L. political policy. It was my personal opinion and that is where the censor entered the picture. The net result of the disagreement was brought to the floor of the local union for final decision. So hereafter any subject appearing under heading "Local Union No. 9" will have the approval of a cross-section of our membership, as each article must be read on the floor and approved before it can be sent for publication.

While it is a blow to my pride, it will stimulate a certain amount of interest among the rank and file as to how progressive or reactionary our organization really is on issues of local, national or international character as they arise.

I have read with interest these many years, the efforts of my Brother scribes. It seems we all have the same set of faults. We are willing and ready to criticize and find fault with conditions but offer no constructive remedy for consideration.

Our political action for the next two years is of prime importance. The A. F. of L. has decided to build its political arm for action. Brother Joe Keenan, of Local Union 134, has been appointed the director of Labor's League for Political Education. We are in approval 100 per cent, but we don't want him relegated to a glorified leg man or errand boy for the A. F. of L. leadership. Let them increase their efforts in the field of trade union unity and the organization of the millions of unorganized, and let Brother Keenan be responsible for an effective A. F. of L. political arm.

Our school had a very unfortunate loss—Brother Jim Sharp, its instructor, passed away suddenly in December. His family has our heartfelt sympathy in their hours of bereavement.

Brother Jim Conlon, formerly of the elevated lines, has taken over as the instructor of the school. The school is progressing nicely with perfect attendance. This month the Examining Board passed eight of the school's enrollment at the school. Brother Conlon has enlarged the curriculum as the students advance.

Work has taken a sudden slump, but by the time this appears work should be on the increase again.

Well Brothers, it's only 19 months until the next convention. What action or discussion has taken place in your locals with respect to the pension?

The Executive Council stated to the convention floor if any increase in pensions was to be considered, an increase in per capita would be necessary, but proposals for said increase would have to come from the membership. I suppose your locals, like L. U. 9, will wait until July of '50 before they get pension conscious. If there were only some way to keep this subject interesting at each meeting we might arrive at a satisfactory conclusion and give the Executive Council something to work on.

We believe that health, medical care and welfare of the Brotherhood should

be considered in future collective bargaining negotiations, in lieu of wage adjustments. Of course this line of thought will arouse much opposition, but it is a fact worthy of serious consideration.

We would like to hear how some of the other locals feel on these problems.

NICK BURKARD, P. S.

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40-Hour Week Becomes 80 Hours as Spring Arrives

L. U. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.—Hiya, fellows! Here we are again, keeping up that old Local Union No. 28 tradition—a few lines in the ELECTRICAL WORKER every month.

By the time this issue is delivered to you, the first day of spring will be here, and I guess most of us will be putting in two 40-hour weeks. One on the job and one at home. You know it is funny how much the little lady at home can find for you to do around spring house-cleaning time. But remembering the fact that we accepted her for better or worse, I guess there is not anything we can do about it. Just do the work she tells us to do.

There is really not much to write about this month, so I will first give you a resume of the local news.

We of Local Union No. 28, I. B. E. W., at this time wish to thank the various business managers around the country for putting our local Brothers to work in their jurisdiction. Brother Carl Scholtz hopes to reciprocate the very big favor whenever possible in the future.

News from the Bowling League: Brother John Franz, president of the league, tells us that the fight for first place gets tighter every week. As an example, the team captained by Brother Lou Polley has been in first place all season; they had a losing streak one night and have dropped into third place. That is what I call a tight race and loads of fun for those who are interested.

Brother Carl Scholtz, who has not been feeling well lately and who has been under doctor's care, will spend the next few days in Florida for a well-earned rest. Have a nice time, Boss.

It is with deep regret and much sympathy that we write the next few lines. Brother Clarence Grover, after 35 years of membership in Local Union No. 28, and a hard worker all of his life, has passed into the deeper shades of the eternal forest. We are sure that his labor on the other side will be much more satisfactory than it could ever be here on earth.

The local news has just about run out, so as we close for this month may we leave you with this thought:

"We may divide thinkers into those who think for themselves, and those who think through others." The latter is the rule and the former is the exception.

A. S. ANDERSON, P. S.

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400 Attend Duluth Banquet Given for Apprentices

L. U. 31, DULUTH, MINN.—On Saturday, January 22, 1949, the Duluth Building and Construction Trades Joint Apprenticeship Council held a testimonial banquet and dance in honor of our graduating apprentices.

There were 400 present of which 75 were graduating apprentices and their wives.

The following 12 graduated apprentices are members of our local union, inside branch: Douglas Clark, Albert DeChantel, LeRoy Brummer, Rex Keeler, Harvey Lindberg, Harold Middag, Merle Chapin, George Carlness, Fred Patten, Russell Sampson, Roland Suedker and Hazen Bergquist.

The evening's festivities opened with the invocation by Reverend A. E. Falk. Dinner was served, with organ music playing in the background.

Then there were a few remarks from the visiting guests, awarding of certificates to the graduates, and then the main speech of the evening by J. R. Sweitzer, president of the Associated General Contractors of Minnesota. The highlight of his remarks came when in instructing the graduates he told them to be good union men, attend their union meetings and take an active part.

After the tables were cleared away, everyone danced until the wee hours of the morning.

The members of our local union apprenticeship committee who have served so faithfully for several years are, for the union: Rudolf John, Ray Whelan and Ernest Brassard. For the contractors: Carl Nelson, Erick Nylund and Paul Mellinger. All the members of Local 31 thank this committee and greet our newly graduated journeymen.

LAIRD LAMPSON, P. S.

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Writes of Firm That Has Good Labor Relations

L. U. 32, LIMA, OHIO—The purpose of this article is to introduce to you Brothers the Artkraft Manufacturing Corporation of Lima, leading manufacturer of signs and also specialty refrigeration units.

The Artkraft, founded 27 years ago, has been affiliated with the A. F. of L. both through the Electrical Workers and the Sheet Metal Workers. The bond between the Artkraft and these two powerful brotherhoods has been so harmonious that there has been no work stoppage or slowdown due to a difference between labor and management.

Devoted almost entirely to the manufacture of signs up to the late World War, the Artkraft then converted its plant to the manufacture of war materials and various products, and through its proficiency in doing so was awarded the Army-Navy E.

Following the war with the addition of a new wing, production line methods were put into effect resulting in an unbelievable volume of signs. At this same time, the corporation entered the specialty refrigeration field and today is manufacturing eight refrigeration units for some of the largest manufacturers and retailers in the country.

So when you Brothers see the Artkraft trademark showing the palm of a hand with its "Signs of Long Life," you will know the product is union-made by affiliates of the A. F. of L.

And now here are a few notes of interest in our local. The electrical apprentice school is moving along to its

second semester. The attendance has been very good, and the enthusiasm has been sparked by the purchase of slide films by the local with the Board of Education furnishing the projector. At present the topic of study is "A C Motors" and a tour is being planned in the near future, to the Lima Electric Motor Company.

The party celebrating the 50th birthday of our charter was a success. It was held in the American Legion Hall of Celina, Ohio. A fine example of fellowship was the attendance, by invitation, of our contractors who are in agreement with this local. Members of the party committee were Blain McClure, Marion Smith, Bud Hardy, E. B. Myers, and yours truly.

We are looking forward to a boom-building program, which is very slow in starting but promises to provide a lot of work not only for our Local 32 members, but many others as well. In the meantime our I. B. E. W. sign shops will enjoy a fine volume of business for our members and will use the I. B. E. W. labels. Only one, the Neon Products Inc., Lima, Ohio, is still not entitled to display our label.

That winds up the news from this area for the time being.

EDWARD B. PENN, P. S.

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Lists Seattle Veterans With Over 25-Yr. Service

L. U. 46, SEATTLE, WASH.—Local 46, after a silence of some months respectfully passes on a little news that may be of interest to readers of the JOURNAL.

After a "quiet" winter for most of the boys (except the oil burner gang that is) the outlook for construction this spring is looking up. Heaven help us if it looks anywhere else.

Work on our new I. B. E. W. building here in Seattle is progressing steadily with the official opening slated for July or August. We would like to have all our friends who have worked around these parts come to the big event. A definite date will be announced later and we will answer all your letters. To those of you who have never seen the Evergreen Empire why don't you drive out and visit "God's country" this summer?

Here is a list of our old timers recently awarded pins for 25 years or over in good standing in the I. B. E. W. Some are still working, some are on withdrawal, some on pension and some, like Jimmy Hicks our vice president for 20 years, have passed lately to their great reward.

D. E. Abernathy, Gilbert Anderson, Phil Angel, Lewis Alexander, Ernest Bates, Frank Beaudry, H. Benedict, A. J. Blank, Gust Bohmer, W. R. Boyce, George Bruner, J. E. Buckman, A. Carkeek, Glenn Charles, T. F. Clemo, W. H. Clemo, T. E. Collingwood, A. J. Creel, Robert Curtis, Charles O. Danielson, E. C. Danielson, George Devlin, H. L. Dempsey, J. E. DePue, W. J. Dougherty, B. E. Dougherty, G. R. Edmundson, William M. Elbert, R. F. Ellerker, Paul Enfield, A. W. Esselbach, Percy B. Evans, George Forrest, William S. Gaunt, H. Gillard, C. R. Gilmore,

Earl D. Gilpin, Frank Green, Earl F. Green, J. W. Grove, B. W. Hahneman, R. E. Hale, A. J. Hanover, N. S. Hansen, N. S. Hanson, J. W. Hare, Frank H. Harvey, A. G. Heller, A. J. Hemen, J. L. Hennum, J. E. Hicks, E. J. Hillman, H. H. Hilpert, E. Hubbard, Vern Hubbard, H. A. Jacobson, H. E. Jacobson, J. E. Jaskulski, J. J. Jerome, B. H. Jones, A. L. Jourdan, Charles H. Knapp, Monte Label, L. E. LaFreniere, H. E. Laughlin, Robert Leake, E. E. Lee, John T. Lee, W. C. Lindell, L. Lingwood, A. T. Lowe, A. D. McQuiston, Alex McDonald, D. R. Melvin, George B. Merz, H. F. Moore, W. V. Moore, C. L. Morelan, Glenn Nelson, Forrest Nowak, F. N. Olson, Oscar Olson, H. T. Parks, E. T. Person, H. K. Peterson, Jack Playfair, W. C. Pfaff, George V. Rasmussen, I. S. Reitze, Eddy Ryeerson, J. A. Robbins, Fred A. Rosenberg, G. R. Ruel, Hans Schechert, Charles Schiek, E. M. Schieh, A. C. Shaller, Ray Sherlock, Martin Sheer, R. C. Simpson, Jonathan Skene, H. P. Sloan, R. E. Smoot, W. B. Spaulding, W. P. Sroufe, J. C. Sroufe, G. D. Stoops, J. J. Sullivan, J. T. Sullivan, Fred Swan, Herb Swim, L. E. Thomas, David Thomas, O. B. Thompson, Mart Van Inwegen, Herman Van Zeben, E. E. Viers, Fred Walls, Tom Wetterlind, Ed. W. Williamson, Wallace Winn, Sperry Winn, J. J. Wright, C. L. Yeager.

N. MALLETT, substituting for
W. C. LINDELL, R. S.

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Don't Pay a Dollar for A Five-Cent Whistle

L. U. 58, DETROIT, MICH.—Don't pay too much for your whistle! That was the title of a simple little story which appeared in one of my childhood primers, and was about a little boy who had been given a dollar for his birthday. On his way to school next day, he met a playmate with a whistle, and was so mystified and entranced with the toy that he offered his whole dollar in exchange for it. The subsequent bitter realization and consequent chagrin upon learning that the whistle was worth only a nickel burned a lesson deeply into his consciousness—and mine.

The price some of our people are paying for whistles today cannot be readily

Identify Yourself When Writing International

Brothers, we appeal to you to please give your full name, address, local union number and card number in any of your communications to the International Office. It will be most helpful to our clerical staff. It often takes many minutes to look up a Brother's standing or fulfill some other request he has made, because he has failed to include some part of this information in his letter. Multiply this by over 400,000 members and you can well appreciate our problem.

Many thanks for your cooperation in this matter.

estimated. True, what an individual does with his money, his time, his family life, and his ticker is essentially his own business; and in the face of the inevitable trend toward more and more regimentation, we would be the first to defend him in his zeal for personal freedom and choice.

But what he is doing to his union is another matter. The overtime bound who sneers today at 40 honest hours per week and a normal family life in order to buy a television set is gnawing away at the very basic principles for which we organized in the first place.

We have no quarrel here with legitimate overtime. The industrial electrician will always be called upon to service the industry when and how the emergency dictates. But there must come a time when the union, in order to defend certain standards of working and living conditions, must move in on some of these jobs to determine if an emergency really exists in fact. The squeeze play for labor which was so prevalent during the war has apparently been carried over as a standard practice to freeze out competition.

To what extent premium rates of pay are reflected in the present ridiculous prices of automobiles would be a question for some one else besides me to answer. But this much I know: A family man working 40 hours per week today at \$2.40 per hour has really little chance to finance a new automobile. His jalopy is probably seven or eight years old; and the screwball who tells him to go and work 60 hours per week for it has no business with one either.

It is idle on our part to squawk about unethical business management which brings on glutted markets and consequent depressions as long as we ourselves subscribe to the feast and famine formula. It is high time right now for us to double check all the jobs in our respective communities with the N. E. C. A. and see what can be done to stabilize the work-week and get our true income and standard of living up to where it was when the normal wireman could buy a new car when he needed it, and with wages instead of blood.

LEONARD SMITH, P. S.

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Further Discussion of the Subject of Stewardship

L. U. 68, DENVER, COLO.—It is not a coincidence that accompanying our March article in "Local Lines" concerning the responsibilities of "the captain on the good ship Union" there comes a plea from L. U. 840, Geneva, New York, for open discussion about just what a good steward is supposed to be. Steward, secretary, business manager, officer of any sort—the question of "stewardship" and its responsibilities remains the same. Too often unanswered. The responsibilities often too lightly discharged.

Our discussion last month, frankly, was intended as the first of a brief series on the real responsibilities of union leadership. We spoke of the "captain who must know where he is going . . . how he is going to get there . . . and what to do about setting and holding his course."

If this be heresy . . . make the most of it. But we believe that our readers will agree that we cannot assume that all leaders are fully aware of where we

are going, of our objectives! Good "stewardship" implies constant study, analysis of economic trends and of labor's course in those trends, and convictions about our place in the social scheme. That summarizes our March story.

Now . . . how are we going to achieve our objectives through leadership? The answer, usually—and partially true—is "by organization." There can be at once the weakness or strength of leadership. How often we are satisfied with "organization" expressed in terms of increased membership, hard-won contracts . . . and more dues-payers paying mere lip service to the principles of the movement? How many union officials have blandly and sincerely felt that they have rendered yeoman service by a record of swelling dues rosters during their "stewardship"?

ORGANIZATION, to us, means full utilization of the organized members. Growth in membership is an effect—not a cause of the labor movement! Organization of all our individual and collective resources to "get where we are going" is a primary responsibility of leadership.

A good union leader learns to know his associates . . . their abilities, capacities, limitations and problems. He sympathizes with and actively assists in helping to solve those problems—mostly by helping the individual to express himself through his own talents.

He organizes the individual resources and capacities of local membership in gear with the programs at hand. He organizes the resources of his community and of his affiliations to bring to his members all of the things they need—personal, cultural, informative, professional.

When there is work to be done in the interest of all—or in the interest of a fellow member—the "good steward" knows how to organize the most effective talents of his associates to get the job done and how to enlist the cooperation of outside organizations and resources.

Organization thus becomes coordinated participation. It is not the blind following of so-called organization lines of authority . . . rather it is the voluntary sort of participation which springs from a fully informed membership inspired by appreciation of a knowing leadership.

This is the philosophy which should rest heavily upon incumbent or aspiring leaders in the labor movement. The day of the "front-man," the good mixer, the liaison officer is passing fast—unless those admirable qualities are accompanied by an active ability to organize and to utilize the long latent resources of personal membership in a progressive program for worth-while achievement.

When the union leader can point to records of civic, cultural or professional achievements of his fellow members—rather than to fat financial reserves—he is giving a good account of his "stewardship."

GLEN H. GILBERT, F. S.

Travail of Writing for Journal Is Described

L. U. 79, SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Funny thing this writing! First I sit numb brained, scratching myself here and then there, trying to think up an idea to write about. Maybe at last, after

looking through my memoranda I start something. By that time it is bedtime, so I just let it jell until the next night.

After reading over what I wrote the night before, it is rejected with a few choice remarks, and I start all over again. Then I remember something I read or heard somewhere, and presto, words start flowing like a heavy rain-storm into an old-fashioned rain barrel. I want at this time to thank all who have given me inspiration by their favorable comments for my humble efforts. Thank you!

The shadow of gloom is from time to time covering the world these first few months of 1949 in the form of the threat of communism. It is unfortunate for organized labor that the public is being propagandized through anti-labor sources—that it is having anything to do with communism.

Organized labor has repudiated and consistently fought shy of all forms of socialist, anarchist, and communist governments since the days of Haymarket Square. For those unfamiliar with the history of the Haymarket Square incidents, let me relate:

The Knights of Labor, a labor organization preceding the time when the A. F. of L. was organized, was on a nation-wide strike for an eight-hour day. This organization consisted of about 340,000 members who started the strike on May 1, 1886.

Two days later, at the plant of the McCormick Harvester Company in Chicago, the pickets were fired upon by the police, killing one man and wounding several more. The next night, a mass meeting of union members was held at Haymarket Square. Among them in the crowd were about 3,000 socialists and anarchists, who reportedly controlled some of the Chicago unions. There was no disturbance other than some very fiery speeches were made and there was haranguing for a time. Then suddenly the police moved in. At that instant, someone in the crowd threw a dynamite-filled bomb with a long sputtering fuse. The crowd was as surprised and scared as the policemen who closed their ranks, drew revolvers, and charged into the crowd killing many union men. Four men charged as labor agitators, but who had nothing to do with the bombing, were railroaded to the gallows and hanged.

Newspapers and magazines all over the country were filled with anti-labor propaganda, confusing the public mind with unions mixed with Karl Marx, free love, nihilists and so forth. Big employers had no difficulty in smashing unions. The one time powerful "Knights of Labor" was broken and vanished.

Even today anti-labor groups are trying to tie in communism and organized labor in their propaganda to mix up the public minds. This is their effort to break up organized labor.

That is why, besides our religious reasons, we must resolve to pledge ourselves that we will do all in our power to advance the American way of life and combat communism publicly and privately in this country.

General Eisenhower in an address not long ago expressed a thought that per-

haps many of us think—that we as citizens have a tendency toward "creeping paralysis of thought and a readiness to accept paternalistic measures from the Government which could lead to dictatorship." Surrender of our own thought over our own lives and our right to exercise our vote indicating the policies of this country, could likewise lead to dictatorship. I know none of us want dictatorship, nor do I think anyone of us wants or expects something for nothing from the Government, that the Government contribute in measure to those unable to help themselves.

Organized labor is forever seeking progress in the security of its members in living costs, health, continued employment and retirement. In all these things, it has met rebuff after rebuff, and in many cases without redress, except by strikes, until the Government takes over. This should not have to be, if industry and professional men would meet labor part way, at least with a reasonable alternate plan. Then government would not have to enter the picture.

I believe all good union men to be reasonable in their demands, responsible people, perfectly capable of the management of their affairs, and the keeping of a bargain made.

FRED KING, P. S.

Work Reported Scarce in Vicinity of Norfolk, Va.

L. U. 80, NORFOLK, VA.—Since our last installation nothing of great consequence has occurred. Work is still at an all-time scarcity and our agreement is still pending, which of course, in the interest of "so-called public safety," is supposed to be to our disadvantage.

Our popular business manager, O. C. (Pop) Freeman, is initiating means of promoting an "all out" labor vote for the coming primaries and we are using every means to assist him.

Local No. 80 is indeed sorry to learn of the death of R. S. Scott, and although he is not a member of this local, he made many good friends while working here and they join in extending condolence and respects.

We have hopes of several good projects that are almost to the stage of starting, with other projects of greater size coming later.

Local No. 80 is proud of the fact that a member of organized labor, Edmond M. Boggs, was appointed Commissioner of Labor for the State of Virginia, for this puts one familiar to labor conditions in the position of applying experience that is really needed to successfully fill the job.

Our recording secretary, Henry Tarrall, is leaving for Miami, Florida, to attend the meeting of the Council on Industrial Relations, to present our wage case. We know he is capable of presenting our case 100 per cent. Good luck, Henry.

Here's one, Brothers, from Washington. James Marlow comes forth thusly: "In this country, does a man have the right to work or quit his job if he dislikes the working conditions?" "Yes," you say; "in this country every man is free to do as he pleases so long as he doesn't hurt some one else." "But does a man in an industry which affects the public health and welfare, like a railroad, have a right

to quit if he dislikes his job?" Well, this is an old question and a hard one to answer, but in order to answer it, all factors must be considered. The proof of guilt by either party will disqualify their claim of "right to." If men quit their jobs because of some unfair condition, which when protested is ignored by the employers who are shielded by unfair labor laws, this can generate the spark that may easily be fanned into a flame of utter destruction, for to tie up the railroads would create a serious condition and if prolonged could only end in national chaos. The owners and operators of the railroads are well aware of this, as are the workers, and the operators are also aware of the fact that if a stoppage of work occurs the workers will, in 99 out of 100 times, be at once blamed by the public, as has been proven by past experience. This adverse public sentiment is the product of an age-old anti-labor propaganda campaign, the intended purpose of which, through the application of mass psychology by experts, is to create and hold an impression on the public that the real guilt lies with those who stop the railroads and not those who in reality cause the stoppage. (Similar to causing some one to try and believe that although there is smoke, there is no fire.)

The factor of self-preservation now arises and causes us to counter with this question: How long will the railroad owners enjoy the privilege of holding this club over the workers' heads, a-yelling "It's your fault," before the public awakens to this trickery and, will the human spirit endure? We claim that the "party of the second part" should enjoy the same rights and privileges as the "party of the first part" in equitable agreement, and any encroachment of this leaves labor with the only alternative, in lieu of involuntary servitude—the right to stop work. The public's persistent partiality due to the abetting of these anti-labor forces is only encouraging a condition in which they would be the chief sufferers. We have Taft-Hartley labor law but we don't have a Taft-Hartley privileged class law. One very good law for the wily Mr. Taft to concentrate on—if he really has a heartache for the American public—is one to guarantee the truth in this so-called "free speech" poured forth by the "Deans of American Lamentations," "Journalistic Laureates," "Editorial Princes," etc., who are skillful in misinforming the American public, and of men of supposed repute who band together to enact anti-labor legislation unethically favorable to the vested interests.

We are also aware of prejudice and bias on the National Labor Relations Board itself. A disgraceful situation indeed. Senator Neely (Dem., W. Va.), during the Senate labor bill hearings, demanded that Robert N. Denham be fired as general counsel of the NLRB. Neely called Denham biased and prejudiced, while Taft demanded that Neely withdraw it, but Senator Neely simply added that Denham has shown such bitter prejudice he has no business being on the pay roll of any Government agency involved in labor-management relations. We say, "Well done, Senator Neely."

The scandal in the Virginia State Federation of Labor is putting somebody "on the spot," and instead of "Evers to Tinker

to Chance" we think it's "Byrd to Combs to Tuck." What a team—a greater machine than the former ever was. In the present national political picture the crucial situation is that there are more than enough Democrats ready to help upset President Truman's program who are willing to go along with the Republicans. It would be a catastrophe indeed to witness any of the South's political leaders heading a factional revolt to the extent of walking out of the Democratic camp and into the abhorred Republican Party. They are shrewd enough indeed not to adopt the sectionally hated label of the Republican Party, but they pose before the voters of the South as Democrats—then rush off to Washington and join hands with these same hated Republicans. Can it be that the overwhelming majority of Southern voters are obsessed with the idea that to remain loyal they must continue to be "the ostrich with his head in the sand"? These Southern Democratic Congressmen's voting records are proof that they are never expected to offer any accounting to their constituency whatever, but are allowed to remain free to put their ear to the ground for their own personal advantage rather than their party loyalty.

President Truman and the loyal Democrats in power should withhold patronage from these disloyal political leaders and leave them with only hopes of patronage from these same Republicans with whom they repeatedly cast their lot. Some of the most able and loyal Congressmen of both Houses of Congress are from the South, but they are sadly outnumbered by disloyal party members. Among the disloyal members is Harry F. Byrd (Dem., Va.), who claims that junking the Taft-Hartley Act would be little short of a tragedy and could lead to another depression. This sounds to us like the hoax of a persistent alarmist who has yelled "wolf" far too many years already. Fourteen Southern Democratic Senators are expected to go along with the Senate's 42 Republicans in backing the Taft-Hartley law. Senators Byrd and Robertson (Dem., Va.) voted for the Taft-Hartley law. Representatives Almond, Bland, Gary, Hardy, Harrison, Smith, and Stanley (all Dem., Va.) all voted for the Taft-Hartley law. (The National Association of Manufacturers' deed to greed.) This fact alone should cause Virginia's members of organized labor some concern.

Brothers, in this call to arms your musket is your ballot—use it—for after this slap in the face, instead of "turn the other cheek," every red-blooded member of organized labor should renounce this tyranny like those patriots of colonial days, and cast every single labor vote to clean our legislative houses—both State and Federal.

J. V. HOCKMAN, P. S.

Bad Weather Brings Work at Fort Worth to Standstill

L. U. 116, FORT WORTH, TEX.—It's time to go to press again and I have let that time slip up upon me with no news. There has been nothing happening here but the weather, and it has been bad; so bad that work has been at a standstill.

We have another important election coming up in April and labor will have

a chance to use that poll-tax receipt again. Brother, don't forget to vote, and let's get some one on our City Council who has the interest of the laboring man at heart. The time will soon be here when we will probably need some help from that Council, and we didn't get it from the ones we have had in the past.

I often wonder if any of our out-of-town members or past members ever read any of this stuff I write for the JOURNAL. If so, I wish they would drop us a line or two some time. We would be more than glad to hear from them.

Fellows, I am sorry I don't have anything of interest to write about this time and I promise that I'll try to do better next time.

I will bring this to a close by saying "Cooperate with our city police, drive under 30. Help save a life; it may be yours."

EARL ROBINSON, P. S.

West Virginia Veteran Is Honored by Local Union 141

L. U. 141, WHEELING, W. VA.—International Vice President Gordon M. Freeman very appropriately gave Brother William Brooks the title "Dean of Electricians" at the banquet and presentation ceremony honoring five of our oldest card members. Brother William Brooks was the guest of honor. He has been a member of Local Union No. 141 for 46 years. Brother Bill is still working with the tools. Brother Bill reminisces sometimes. He tells of the old days when they used push carts and horses and wagons to transport material and tools. Also of the days when fuses were used in sockets and fixtures. No. 12 wire was a must in those days for all branch circuits.

Brother Bill also remembers that he received \$3 per week as wages for the most of his apprenticeship time. Having been an apprentice of the old school, he learned all phases of the trade. He has held many positions of trust, from pusher to that of superintendent. Just recently Brother Bill resigned a position as general foreman for the Patterson-Emerson-Comstock Co. to go back to the tools. He will not let himself go stale. From wiring houses to power houses, Bill is tops. A master craftsman. We salute him.

Brother Freeman also presented 35-year pins to four other master craftsmen, all members of Local Union No. 141: William Armbrust, 36 years; Edward Meagle, 36 years; George Rabb, 35 years, and C. McMillian, International Representative, 38 years. Earl Keyser, 36-year man, was not present. He is some where in California.

Photographs of the 35-year men were taken but were faulty and could not be reproduced. The whole electrical industry should be proud of these master craftsmen. The loss of their services will be keenly felt when they lay away their tools and say "30."

JOHN B. WESTENHAVER, B. M.

Westinghouse Chooses IBEW Over UE at Beaver, Pa.

L. U. 201, BEAVER, PA.—This, the first article for the JOURNAL from Local 201, is a summary of union activities at Beaver.

Honoring Veteran Member of West Virginia Local



William Brooks (center), 46-year member of L. U. 211, Wheeling, W. Va., was recently honored by the local. Looking on, from left, are William Keenan, member of local's executive board; Gordon M. Freeman, International Vice President; and John Westenhaver, local's business manager.

The hourly-paid production and maintenance employees of the Standard Control Division of the Westinghouse Electric Corp. of Beaver, Pa., have chosen as their bargaining agent the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, A. F. of L.

That was not so easily accomplished, however. The opposing force, namely, the UE-CIO, at one time was rather strong. A walkout was started by them on March 8, 1948. After loss of work for 15 weeks and nothing gained, work was finally resumed on June 21, 1948. In the meantime, on May 1, 1948, the members of the I. B. E. W., being under the jurisdiction of electrical manufacturing were granted a BA charter. An election was held to find out if the majority of the employees wanted the I. B. E. W. The UE-CIO, not having complied with the provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act, was not on the ballot. The astounding result of that election was a tie vote of 266 for the I. B. E. W., and 266 for "no union." In time, a run-off election was granted by the N. L. R. B. and the I. B. E. W. won, 265 to 215.

The following officers and Executive Board members were elected: Oliver MacKenge, president; Lacy Cummings, vice president; Ruth Netherland, recording secretary; Margaret Whitlatch, financial secretary; Samuel Brown, treasurer. Executive Board: Ray Stephens, Charles Stein, Joe Gallio, Charles Porter, and Paul Johnson.

A Negotiating Committee was appointed and in three months a local supplement to the national contract was negotiated and accepted by the membership. One of the things gained through the supplement was an increase in wages,

which for comparable jobs are as high as any, if not the highest, in this area. Also gained were a 40 hour week, payroll deduction for union dues, and items such as vacations, holidays, overtime, and seniority were taken care of.

A steward organization was set up and action was started on disagreeable situations which the company had been successfully getting away with for the two years or so before the time of the entrance of Local 201.

There are very few grievances which are not being settled to the satisfaction of the employees concerned. And we are happy to report that most grievances are settled orally and very few have been taken to the higher levels.

At the present there are some people in the plant who have not joined our union, but the membership is steadily increasing and eventually we hope to have everybody.

Our social functions are very enjoyable affairs and very well attended. So far we have had three parties, and a picnic is being considered for the spring.

A local union newspaper is being started, and from the interest already shown, will be enjoyed and appreciated by the employees.

This is the end of our first publication for the JOURNAL, but you readers will be hearing from us again soon. We will welcome correspondence from members of other locals who wish to write to us.

MARGARET WHITLATCH, P. S.

Approves AFL Plans to Publish Weekly Newspaper

L. U. 211, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—After getting through my first article I

am going ahead with my second contribution, so perhaps it would be better if you "Shake Well Before Reading." Between trying to get this article together and trying to figure out my income tax at the same time, I don't seem to get very far with either of them.

I understand through one of my moving reporters that the A. F. of L. has announced plans to establish a weekly political newspaper with an anticipated circulation upwards of 8,000,000. As told to me, this should prove interesting reading to all of the A. F. of L. members, as the purpose of this paper, as per our President William Green, it is to build up political strength for the 1950 Congressional elections, and future political contests, including state and local elections. President William Green has also announced the A. F. of L. political organization called, "Labor's League for Political Education," is planning to sponsor a five-nights-a-week national radio political commentator, and also that there will be educational movies for showing at civic and women's clubs. All these plans emerged from a meeting of the A. F. of L. Administrative Committee on the political league.

I understand through Brother John Moretti, who is a member of Local 211 and is president of the Atlantic County Central Trades Council, that the conferences between Mayor Altman of Atlantic City and the labor union officials, concerning the possibilities of a wage increase for convention hall employees have come to a satisfactory conclusion, with the unions agreeing to accept a cost-of-living bonus offered by the city... which all goes to show that the conferences ended in friendly relations.

It has been reported to me that Brother Jack Hines is up and around again after his siege with the hospital and is now convalescing and basking in the sunshine in good old Florida. Brother Harold Peck is also up and around again, but is not strong enough to return to the electrical trade, so he bought a store at Leeds Avenue and Shore Road. I know that if any of the offshore brothers will stop in to see Brother Peck he will appreciate it very much. Regards to Ed Herbert, Jr., and family from Local 211 who are now in Houston, Tex.

Work here in Atlantic City is just so-so. We have had our regular run of conventions. The canners were here, the Sporting Goods convention, also several smaller ones. As all you good bowlers know, the American Bowling Congress is in session here at the Atlantic City Convention Hall. The big hall was originally to have 52 alleys but because of some withdrawals they only built 46 alleys. I could go on and cite the amount of lineal feet of lumber used and what it meant to the different trades of Atlantic City in the amount of labor involved, but space and time will not allow me to do so. All of these shows make work for Local 211. The Bowling Congress opened on February 12, 1949 and is to run 57 consecutive days.

In closing I would like to say as a timely thought that "SUCCESS OF YOUR LOCAL DEPENDS LARGELY UPON THE ACTIVE PARTICIPATION OF ITS MEMBERS." In conclusion, I would like to thank the different members who have aided me in getting this article together. Just remem-

ber one thing, "My prose is bad, but it might be verse!"

BART "CURLEY" MATSCH, P. S.

"Let's Take Care of Taft" Cincinnati Writer Urges

L. U. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO—Press time is here again in the Queen City and as it is my habit to always try to have something about Local 212 in our International JOURNAL, here goes. With the result of last November's election over and proof of what labor can and will do in a fight when so much is at stake; we are again having Senator R. A. Taft starting out in his fight to be reelected next year as Senator from Ohio. Taft is also the ringleader in the big money-men circle who want to keep that rotten Taft-Hartley bill on our books. So let's all do all in our own power to take care of Taft and his players.

And now for our news here and about our local union. On Saturday, February 19, Local Union 212 held its annual dance in the Hall of Mirrors of the Netherlands Plaza Hotel. It was a grand affair, with a swell dance orchestra and a great floor show. Everyone enjoyed the evening including some of our invited guests. Among them were our District Vice President Gordon M. Freeman and Mrs. Freeman. The local union extends its thanks to Brother George Hackett and his entire committee for a swell job in handling the work connected with this dance so efficiently. At present our sick list consists of H. Baade, C. Eibel, R. Hayes, J. Cox, S. Keller, G. Schweppe, Sr., C. Sweeney, G. Huber, Sr., and M. Hurney. Hope all of you are soon well again.

And here is an announcement of two little arrivals at homes of our members. Thomas and Loretta Guy became proud parents on February 13 with the birth of their little daughter, Anna, and our president, Leo Ober and his wife, Helen, became very proud grandparents when their only daughter, Dorothy, and her husband, Leroy Hoover (also a member of Local 212), became the parents of a nine pound boy, named Terry L. Hoover, born on February 21. Good luck to both these newly-born children.

On February 22 here in Cincinnati, the Cincinnati Garden, a huge sports arena seating 11,200 people, was officially opened to the public with an ice hockey game. This fine arena which is owned and operated by far-sighted keen Cincinnati business men was built in record time and is located right outside of the best suburb in and around Cincinnati, namely Norwood. (Your writer lives in Norwood).

The electric contract on this job was handled by the Beltz-Hoover Electric Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio. This firm has been in the electric contracting business for 45 years and is, I believe, our oldest local contractor. This big electric installation was handled very ably in the company's office by Joseph A. Pope, and on the job by Brother Stanley Doerger with Brother Frank Bramlage as his chief foreman. And then our "Pepsodent smile" brother, Raymond Hauck took over for Stanley, the entire control system and installing, a job that only our Ray can do. The entire job was an electric job of which Local 212 is very proud.

And so for this time, au revoir.

E. M. SCHMITT, P. S.

Comments on Resolutions of The AFL Executive Council

L. U. 275, MUSKEGON, MICH.—Yours truly in this column would like to bring to the attention of the Brotherhood some of the progressive aims of A. F. of L. Labor's League for Political Education. The following details were worked out at the recent A. F. of L. Executive Council meeting at Miami, Fla.:

1. Payment of individual state poll taxes to increase greatly the number of eligible voters in the South.
2. Qualification of pro-labor candidates for all "key" state and county offices.
3. Publication of a national political newspaper, a weekly edition, with circulation expected to run into millions.
4. A weekly news commentary on a nationwide hook-up to drive home the A. F. of L.'s political aims.
5. Motion pictures portraying labor's political aspirations for the benefit of union civic gatherings.
6. Last, but by far the most important, is the fact that the A. F. of L. is considering putting state legislators on its payroll.

One of the main reasons for this is due to the fact that in most states progressive labor people cannot afford to run for these offices because the pay is so small. So with this very progressive political program being put into process with the able backing of our I. B. E. W. along with the other brother A. F. of L. affiliations, we should be able to stamp out the anti-labor legislation that we are confronted with throughout these United States.

Let's all get into the groove and be political as well as union-minded. If we all get in and pitch and each of us do our little part, this program is bound to be a 100 per cent success.

Well, Brothers, this brings us to the local union news stage with not too much to report. The highlight of the past month was our annual mid-winter party. Close to a hundred couples were served and reports coming in attest to the fact that one and all had one swell time. Out-of-town Brothers who attended were: Carl Ulfax and wife, also Brother Clarence Sutton motored up from Kalamazoo. (Hope we didn't miss anybody). Several pictures were taken and we will try and send one in for a coming issue.

We have had no reports of anyone being on the sick list so we will put that down as good, and always welcome news.

So as the news front has at last run dry, will pull the switch for this month and try and scribble at you next month.

HERB HAMMOND, P. S.

Oregon Bill to Strengthen Code Has No Opposition

L. U. 280, SALEM, OREG.—We are most happy to report that to date the bill in our state legislature (Senate Bill No. 52) to strengthen and improve our State Electrical Code has not met any opposition that the bill's supporters have not been able to overcome, and its safe passage is now reasonable to expect.

Work in this area is suffering from the prolonged cold spell. Much snow and freezing temperatures have all the construction trades virtually at a standstill.

The recent addition to our jurisdiction of the City of Eugene and vicinity finds

us saying "hello" to many Brothers we haven't met before, and to others we have known and worked beside elsewhere. It is always good to make new friends and renew old acquaintances.

C. N. CUMMINGS, P. S.

Enjoy Cordial Relations With Industrial Institute

L. U. 292, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—President E. J. Conway, our Executive Board, and the chairman and secretary of our Examining Board and Educational Committee were dinner guests of the administration staff of Dunwoody Industrial Institute, Thursday evening, January 27, at the school.

We have had a very close working relationship with Dunwoody for many years. It is a non-profit, privately endowed school teaching trades on a practical basis under both a day and evening school program. Enrollment in both programs for all departments averages 4,000 a year. Whenever we have wanted to set up a course for our apprentices or journeymen, we have always found a ready and cooperative staff to work with at Dunwoody. This year we have more than 200 members, journeymen and apprentices, who are enrolled in 23 different unit courses of electricity offered by the school. Several of these courses are tailor-made to meet the desires of our own Educational Committee.

We are very much in hopes that other local unions are able to have the same school arrangements that we have, because we believe these educational programs are vital to the welfare of our membership. Furthermore, we believe the general public should be made more familiar with the efforts local unions are making to give their membership an opportunity to attend a real trade school in order that they may become first-class electricians.

GUY W. ALEXANDER, F. S.

Bill Williams, 73, Passes Away in East St. Louis

L. U. 309, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.—Bill Williams passed away. The 73 years of his life were filled with action, devotion to the welfare of his fellow men, and devotion to the I. B. E. W. He died serenely, satisfied with a job well done, remembered fondly from coast to coast.

Unemployment is growing. The wage earners have not received enough to buy the fruits of their labor, so unemployment is growing, curtailing wages, causing more unemployment.

The radio man has put back my noise apparatus in its box. The wailing notes of the various commentators make it sound like the box of Pandora.

It was Sunday, February 13, and the nothing-less-than-melodious voice of Drew Pearson sounded:

"Governor Dewey made this announcement at a meeting: There is going to be a depression; we shall see to it that it is called the Truman depression. People will become disgusted with the Democrats and we shall win the next election."

Thank you Drew Pearson.

When N. A. M. switches on the new depression and the people do not stop

that nonsense, the disgust of the people will manifest itself by something vastly more disastrous than a mere shedding of the Democrats. The people will shed democracy; and the only other cloak available is industrial feudalism, known as fascism, nazism, communism, etc., as defined by Plato as tyranny.

N. A. M. knows that, is in favor of that, and will try to drive us into that.

RENE P. LAMBERT, P. S.

Sun Doesn't Produce Any Groceries, Floridian Says

L. U. 323, WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

—A few words from the sunny south. Just at present we have plenty of sun but as a fellow says that doesn't put groceries on the table.

I imagine we are no different down here than in the rest of the country. Work has let up and we are all keeping our fingers crossed to see what will happen next. It is a sure thing that building is not going to flourish unless something is done about material, and, building is our living. Of course, material is other people's living so it looks like somebody will have to get together.

Labor is always willing to do its share but when a fellow like myself and, like millions of other workers listens to the radio and, reads all that is going on in reference to labor, he stops and wonders how the average worker will come out in the end.

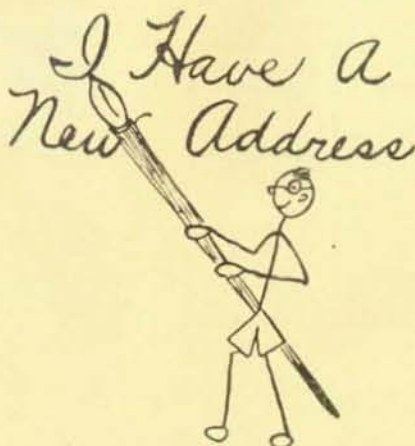
The A. F. of L. meeting in Miami—how they came out nobody knows. Green says go in politics to the extent of millions of dollars. It seems his idea is a subsidy on legislature. It is a good idea all right as in some states the pay is so poor for these men, a good man doesn't want the job and you can't blame him of course. We know it is only a sideline for most of them, still they should be paid lots better than most of them are.

Another news item from the A. F. of L. meeting was that there would be no round of raises, only in some cases. I believe that unless somebody gets down to business and shows the people of the U. S. who is getting the benefits of some of these inflated prices and puts a stop to it there will be a fourth round and a title and as far as I can see no stop. Coffee has just gone up two cents a pound and they are burning it in Brazil. Bread is 18 and 20 cents a loaf and wheat—don't know what to do with it. Milk is 30 cents a quart while potatoes are 50 cents for 10 pounds. And then they say living is going down. It will have to be proven to me. And as Mr. Tobin says, it's a lot of propaganda so labor won't ask for more. They better make a better showing in the dropping of prices, other than in the papers.

I would suggest to Mr. Green to spend some money on making the feeble see the benefits of a six-hour day, not only for labor but for all. No doubt this would create a lot of laughter but the ones that laugh let them get 65 or 70 years old and have enough money to last them for the rest of their lives, there's where the laugh comes in. This world is too small and we are here for so short a time. If there were less selfishness it would be a better world for us all. I guess there have been lots of our readers who have read Mr. Hutton's article on Americanism sug-

gesting prizes to be financed by adding one mill to large corporation advertising budgets to be put in a fund for that purpose. I have a better idea than that—let them take one cent on all stock transactions and start the fund with that. I believe that would be a better way and as for this high-finance and we seem to live in an age of high finance—we should stop it.

You read where one governor goes out of office with glory, with a statement about his leaving the state better than ever. Then the other fellow gets in and he says the state is in a deplorable condition. We have to have more taxes and he says the fellow before him spent 1952 money in 1949 and I guess he is right. I have read in many cases where different parts of the government have spent the money ahead of time so what happens? Somebody is holding notes, not the bag, and I bet with the interest too, the first thing we know we will be living in 1975 in 1950. It would be well to remind some of these high financiers that there might be a little change in this old world made, by a little thing called an atom so let's go a little



Brothers, we want you to have your JOURNAL! When you have a change in address, please let us know. Be sure to include your old address and please don't forget to fill in L. U. and Card No. This information will be helpful in checking and keeping our records straight.

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slower for a short time anyhow. Perhaps we won't need so much money in the future.

WILLIAM DONOHUE, P. S.

Members of Canadian Local Join in Beard Contest

L. U. 339, FORT WILLIAM AND PORT ARTHUR, ONTARIO, CAN.—A recent regular meeting of Local 339 was the setting for tribute to an old timer in the I. B. E. W., Brother Edwin "Cap" Capstick. "Cap," who has just been retired from the Hydro Commission of Fort William, commenced service with the Light and Power Department of Fort William in 1914 as a fireman. Many years ago he was promoted to line foreman, which position he retained to his date of retirement. President Wilson, in presenting Brother Capstick with a 20-year button and a gift from the local, expressed the best wishes of the officers and members for continued good health for many years to come and a cordial invitation to attend the local's meetings and socials. In a few words Brother "Cap" thanked the members and promised to keep in close touch with Local 339.

It may be of interest to the readers of the JOURNAL to know that Fort William put on a winter carnival, which lasted for four days. One of the highlights of the carnival was a beard-growing contest and in a parade of bearded contestants over 1,000 took part, Local 339 being very well represented. Two of our members were awarded prizes in the carnival contest and were among the 40 bearded men who took part in the winter carnival of St. Paul, Minnesota.

Local 339 had a beard contest for its members. First prize was awarded Brother Gendron, an employee of the Kam Power Company. Second prize went to Brother Brown, an employee of the Telephone Department of Fort William, who took first prize in the Sergeant Major's section of the winter carnival contest. Brother Chockla, an employee of the Mahon Electric Company, received third prize and also a prize in the comic beard section of the carnival. Brothers Brown and Chockla were two of the 40 bearded men who journeyed to St. Paul, Minnesota, which is just 350 miles south of the Lakehead.

We are now in the process of drawing up new agreements for 1949-50. The inside wiremen have already presented their requests and are now waiting to be called in for negotiations. Special meetings are being called for the utility workers of the two cities to appoint committees and draw up the requests for the ensuing year. Recently we were paid a visit by International Vice President John H. Raymond and a very pleasant and enlightening evening was enjoyed in his company by the officers and executives. Among the many things Vice President Raymond brought up was the holding at the Lakehead of an Ontario progress meeting on May 25-26-27-28. We are hoping to have the pleasure of meeting more of our International officers at this convention.

Another event in our winter carnival worthy of mention was the walkathon. This was a walking race for men and women, in which some 70 persons took part. Leaving the Canadian National

Station at 8 a. m., the walkers had to proceed west on the Trans-Canada Highway to Kakabeka Falls, a small community 18 miles from Fort William. With the option of a 15-minute rest, they then returned to Fort William, finishing up at carnival headquarters in the Armories, a total distance of 36 miles. Local 339 was represented in this race by Brother William Rennick, street light serviceman with the Port Arthur Public Utilities Commission. Bill came in second in the walkathon and his time was 7 hours and 50 minutes. We are all justly proud of him for his fine showing.

C. E. Mcgregor, R. S.

Not Necessary to Go to Africa for Ivory

L. U. 353, TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA—There are some odd ideas among members as to just what the local is. At times, it appears to be some vague sort of animal that is supposed to have the answer to all questions but the ultimate was reached the other night when one Brother was asked if he would donate some blood for another Brother's ailing wife. He was quite surprised at the request and stated he thought the local should look after that. After he had been taken gently by the hand and had it explained to him that the local had used its last pail of blood for red ink he saw the light and gladly donated a pint of his blood.

Brother Bill Drake occasionally gets a little irked about some "goings on" in the trade and expresses himself as follows:

"An article appeared in the February issue of the JOURNAL that brings up a much neglected point and calls to mind another similar situation upon which I believe something drastic should be done to wake the brothers up to some of the elementary things we all should know. First, regarding the article mentioned which dealt with polarizing our wiring. Practically every device that can be used on a lighting circuit has binding screws plainly marked, by being of different colors . . . generally one of brass and the other cadmium plated . . . indicating which one the white or grounded wire should go on. When it is all wired properly and the scheme carried out through the lamp cord you will never have the threaded side of a socket hot but, it is little short of appalling, the number of Brothers who do not seem to have ever heard about such a system.

"There is another thing which has been forcibly brought to my notice, lately, although I have had some trouble at different times in getting the fellows to watch what they are doing. When hooking up panel boards, where three-wire or four-wire branch circuits are being used, I have seen so many fellows get two or three circuits having a common neutral all connected to terminals that come from the same leg of the panel bus, that I wonder why all the expense is incurred in organizing big hunting expeditions to go to Africa to hunt ivory.

"There are so many different schemes used by the makers of panels, in the way they arrange the connections from buses to fuses or switches, that nothing can ever be taken for granted without first ringing out a panel and making a diagram of the connections. Most wiremen simply put

Intricate Conduit Job Accomplished in Canada



The members of L. U. 353, Toronto, who worked on this conduit job are proud of it. It was done for the Canada Electric Company, at the Toronto Elevators, by members of the local under the direction of Brother Bill Knight.

the wires on the panel using the same number on the panel as shown on the blue prints, utterly oblivious to the fact that on a 3-phase, 4-wire job they may have 3-15 amp. circuits coming from one leg of the bus, thereby putting 45 amps. on the white wire instead of having a balanced load.

"I have brought this to the attention of the chief inspector to see if anything can be done to standardize the way panels are bussed up and circuits numbered so that in 3-wire panels the odd numbers will come from one leg and the even numbers from the other; and, in 4-wire panels so that any three consecutive numbers will be divided among the three legs of the line. Nothing definite has been done in this matter but the inspection department is quite interested and some improvement in the situation may be forthcoming in the future."

Well said, Brother Drake, we could do with the school for the improvement of electricians and there is no doubt it would be well attended, as any intelligent mechanic will realize that he has a commodity to sell which is his labor and which is subject to competition the same as any other commodity. Therefore, it stands to reason that the best trained and most skilled mechanic will get the preference, that is . . . if he is willing to work.

W. FARQUHAR, P. S.

Montana Local Observes Its 34th Anniversary

L. U. 393, HAVRE, MONT.—Greetings to all I. B. E. W. members. On November 30, 1948, we had our 34th anniversary party at the Elks Hall in Havre, Montana. It was a grand success.

To start the evening off, the guests

assembled in the cocktail lounge, where free treats were served from 7 to 8. This was followed by the banquet, served in the spacious and beautifully decorated dining room. Special guests were officials from the Montana Power Company, telephone company, and local construction companies. Over 150 members, their wives and lady friends, were seated at long tables graced with bouquets of baby mums and carnations. At each lady's plate was a carnation corsage.

A very bountiful turkey dinner was served, interspersed by entertainment furnished by local talent. Buck Davis, one of our R. E. A. line foremen, was the life of the party with his clowning. Any Brother who was caught presumably breaking the rules of etiquette was punished by forfeiting his necktie to Davis and Mr. Ebaugh. Many an expensive necktie was cut off with an immense pair of scissors. Few of the Brothers escaped the eagle eye of their captors.

Ralph R. Grant, financial secretary, acted as master of ceremonies and graciously greeted members and friends. After his short greeting, he presented the following Brothers with service pins: W. E. Herman, 20 years; F. C. Kelly, 20 years; George Mickey, 20 years; J. E. Smith, 20 years; E. W. Jones, 20 years; H. C. Wilson, 20 years; F. H. Hromas, 20 years; F. A. Leistiko, 20 years; Dave Nelson, 20 years; J. W. Weiss, 20 years; Roy Goodbar, 20 years; Hobart McNally, 30 years; Walter S. Lindsey, 30 years.

From the above list, the following are charter members: J. E. Smith, Ralph Smith, and Hobart McNally.

Much credit for the success of our party was due to the splendid cooperation of all committees. We would especially like to mention the work done by the

Montana Local Holds Thirty-fourth Anniversary Party



Picture shows members and guests of Local Union 393, Havre, Mont., gathered for dinner served in the Elk's Hall, that city. Accompanying letter from the local describes the successful event.

decorating committee, who designed the artistic lighting effects. A replica of our local union's insignia was duplicated on a large easel and placed at one end of the dining hall. Its lighting effect was outstanding.

Dancing was enjoyed by many until the wee small hours of morning, a fitting climax to our anniversary party.

WALTER S. LINDSEY, P. S.

Poorest Advice in the World: "Let George Do It"

L. U. 420, WATERBURY, CONN.—As the time is at hand for our annual period of renegotiation with the company for our contract for the coming year, which starts June 1, every one of us should consider strict attention and participation in our local's affairs. The elected and chosen officers cannot carry the burden alone, but must have the united and progressive support of all. This can be accomplished by closer adherence to our aims through vigilant attendance.

At times some of us are prone to the theme "Let George do it." Of course, "George" is doing a swell job, but "George" is overburdened, has the help and support of too few, and lays awake nights worrying over each individual. The moral of it all is that we should, each one of us, become "Georges"!

We are witnessing a titanic tug-of-war in the Labor Committees of our Congress. The reactionary high command of the NAM has let loose its broadsides in an attempt to influence not only our Congressional friends of labor but general public opinion; principally those of us who do not maintain a keen insight into the affairs of the common man. Witness the rising unemployment rolls and cut working hours (with reduced wages) around the country, plus the pessimistic talk of a coming depression.

We can allay our fears by not subscribing to the above theme and by closer application to the interests of the labor-

ing man, thereby elevating our standards and striving for the good of all.

We are aware of our legion of friends, even some within the NAM, though they are in a scant minority and with too small a voice to be heard at this time.

Our Brotherhood has made great strides in the period stretching over more than a half-century along with our AFL. We are at the crossroads; let us bear straight ahead and keep our torch high!

ALBERT F. DOUGHTY, P. S.

Jim Gallagher's Appearance Found to Give Inspiration

L. U. 465, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.—After seeing Mr. James Gallagher presented to the delegates at the Twenty-third International Convention, held in Atlantic City, N. J. and hearing them say he is the holder of card No. 6 and one of the original 10 members who formed the I. B. E. W. in St. Louis, I was both thrilled and awed. There he stood, proud of being a union man and grateful for the recognition bestowed upon him by the delegates, but happy beyond measure in being able to see his family grown to such proportions. Here was the living testimony of one man's faith in, and loyalty, to organized labor and the courage to stand by it all those years.

I believe it behooves all of us to occasionally stop and ponder over the investment every one of us has made in becoming a member of organized labor.

Are we devoting the time and thought that we should in protecting the benefits and gains handed down to us by those of another day and taking care that our investment is not jeopardized?

I firmly believe in good unionism and am quite sure that is the kind of unionism the membership desires to see flourish here.

There is nothing sinister or evil or foreboding about organized labor and we

should be proud to be union men and women. A better understanding on our part of why we are union people would undoubtedly help us to defend our union when attacked by those who maliciously seek to destroy or are criticized by those who do not understand our objectives.

I do not always agree with our Senators and Congressmen in what they say or do and do not always like the laws they put into force, but it certainly does not and never will interfere with my loyalty to my country, whose principles and ideals are sound.

When we took the oath we said, "I will faithfully further, by every means within my power, the purposes for which the I. B. E. W. is instituted. I will bear true allegiance to the I. B. E. W. and will never sacrifice its interests in any manner."

To stand by and hear or allow our local to be defiled or slandered, without any attempt to honestly and justly defend it, is to be devoid of principle and unworthy of membership in this great Brotherhood of the I. B. E. W.

It is impossible to please everyone. Let us be big enough at all times to keep our petty differences from interfering with the general good of our local.

Let us firmly believe in our ideals. Let us support unflinchingly efforts made to secure and maintain the best possible decent standard of wages, hours and conditions and see that the dignity and respect of our workers is supported and upheld at all times.

This is not a railway local, an electrician's local or a gas man's local. It is bigger than all this. It is bigger than you and I. This is Local 465 symbolic of good unionism whose desire is to enhance and further the general welfare of all its members.

Unionism happened, I imagine, when workers woke up to the fact that "all work and no pay made Jack a poor boy," that long hours and no vacation made

Jack a dull boy and sickness with no sick leave really made Jack sick. Because of these abominable conditions, stemmed that which today is known as organized labor.

I like it. I'm sure you do. I earnestly beseech and respectfully request the membership to be loyal to their locals and staunchly support the principles upon which they stand.

Let us protect our investment. Let us fight to sustain good unionism and good unionism will sustain us.

The following material was written for the JOURNAL by Brother C. H. Benson:

"The business manager and officers of Local 465 have recognized the need of an educational program to keep its membership up to date on new labor legisla-

tion, industrial accident information and labor activities in general. This was brought home conclusively when a very unsatisfactory settlement was handed down in a recent arbitration case with the local utility here in San Diego.

"A step in this direction was taken when a one-day



Kaplan

institute for our members was arranged with the Department of Industrial Relations, University of California. The institute, which was held in our hall, was under the direction of Dr. Abbott Kaplan, head of the University's Industrial Relations Department. Basic workman's compensation, basic wage problems and basic trends in the labor movement were the three subjects that were crowded into the program to a large and attentive audience. It is the intention of the local to hold more of these sessions from time to time in the future, and according to the comments we received from the first one, the members will attend them with enthusiasm.

"The outside interest created by the institute attracted several local dignitaries. The Honorable Harley Knox, mayor of San Diego, gave the opening address. Dr. Ordean Rockey, U. S. Conciliation Service and Walter Burr, U. C. L. A. Extension, also gave a talk on the value of this means of familiarizing the worker himself with labor relations and labor legislation. Walt Hayward, president of Local 465, gave a very interesting and constructive talk to the membership along these same lines. He also elaborated on the necessity of the entire membership of the I. B. E. W. banding together in an effort to maintain wages, hours and conditions.

"Local 465 has purchased several table type radios for the use of hospitalized members."

W. A. HAYWARD, President.

Attending Industrial Institute in San Diego



A section of the group of Local Union 465 members who attended one-day institute sponsored by the Department of Industrial Relations, University of California. The project attracted much interest.

Beaumont Firm Gives Party For Over 200 Persons

L. U. 479, BEAUMONT, TEX.—A Christmas party was given to the employees of the V. G. Hinote Electric Company and its associate, Kelso-Burnett Electric Company at the Edison Hotel, Beaumont, Tex., in the Crystal Ballroom December 16, 1948. There were 220 present including the guests.

Festivities started at 6:30 p. m. with a cocktail party. During this hour of good fellowship, music was furnished by Russell's Hillbilly Boys. After the guests were at their places, the employers marched to their places, at the tables, to the merry tune of "Jingle Bells." Here they were served with a delicious turkey dinner with all the trimmings. The tables were decorated with candles and evergreens.

With John H. Day acting as master of ceremonies, the party moved along smoothly. He first recognized the Decorating Committee consisting of H. B. Daily, Jr., H. M. Dickson, O. J. Revit, W. A. Domingue, Jr., and Dan Kirk, and commented on their job of beautifying. Then came the introduction of the guests: Ed Wheat, city inspector and his assistant F. E. Mack, Joe Verette, Port Arthur City inspector; C. A. Weber, retired Beaumont City inspector; Mr. Herrin of Gulf States Utilities Company; Vernon R. Holst, business manager of Local 479, Beaumont; Mr. Leo Paulsen, superintendent of Kelso-Burnett Electric Co., who introduced his guest, Mr. Forrest Elliman, assistant chief engineer of the Pure Oil Company, Smith's Bluff, Tex. Carl T. Hinote was introduced and then V. G. Hinote introduced the guest speaker for the evening, Mr. Walter Casey, renowned for his rehabilitation work with the Veteran G.I.'s wounded in World War II.

The message he brought was for the good of every one. His subject "Employee-Management Relationship" was extremely interesting. By the use of charts

with large captions his talk moved along at an exciting pace from the electrician as an apprentice to the full-fledged experienced craftsman. The following excerpts were the highlights from his talk: "Our will to have freedom has kept us striving for better living conditions. The capitalist enters into this onward march by supplying the capital for research and progress. From natural resources in this country the hopes, and dreams are realized. So capital, management and labor go along together giving them their best, but this isn't enough for we must have good public relations in order to obtain success. Personal responsibility is probably one of the most important factors. Each electrician should do a job that is worthy of his hire and thus seal that tie between management and the public, in order that continued business will guarantee his security. There is no ceiling on success and each in an unselfish way should strive toward that goal."

B. G. Hinote then gave a brief talk before the party adjourned.

Guests shown at the table in the picture from left to right are:

F. E. Mack, assistant electrical inspector, Beaumont, Tex.; Joe Verette, electrical inspector, Port Arthur, Tex.; C. A. Weber, retired electrical inspector, Beaumont, Tex.; Mr. Herrin, Gulf States Utilities, of Beaumont; Walter Casey, principal speaker, manager of Crosby Hotel, Beaumont; V. G. Hinote, manager and founder of Hinote Electric Company, Beaumont; C. T. Hinote, chief estimator of Hinote Electric Company, Beaumont; Leo Paulsen, superintendent of Kelso-Burnett Electric Company; F. Alleman, assistant chief engineer, Pure Oil Co., Smith's Bluff; V. R. Holst, business manager, Local 479, I. B. E. W.; Ed. Wheat, City of Beaumont electrical inspector.

Master of Ceremonies John D. Day is at the microphone in front of the hillbilly band.

Men working out of the jurisdiction

of Local 479 Beaumont, Tex., Hinote Electric Company, are: J. O. Emerson, T. F. Herring, W. J. McNeel, Sr., O. J. Rivet, J. C. Kelly, Jr., W. J. McNeel, Jr., George LeCorgne, Gus. Warren, W. A. Domingue, Jr., A. M. McNeel, C. E. Laggett, W. F. Crawford, H. W. Minnis, J. L. White, J. L. Wright, H. Dickson, George Hallmark, I. L. Mills, Lee Picard, Jr., L. E. Wilson, W. A. Domingue, Sr., O. R. Rowe, E. C. Phillips, H. E. Heathman, C. Domingue, A. W. Woolf, J. V. Forrest, J. C. Norris, C. Powers, G. G. Lyles, G. B. McAdams, M. A. McNeel, W. C. French, C. V. Fisher, J. W. Sparks, W. H. Posey, T. K. Harris, L. S. Christian, R. W. Overturf, W. Cloide, B. A. Nolan, E. C. Killmon, Buck Brookshire, A. E. Smith, O. R. Boulware, W. W. Aherns, C. E. Manly, H. J. Parrish, Leo Schion, J. M. Hebert, W. L. Hansbro, C. Pace, B. J. Fitwater, L. D. Alexander, A. V. Morse, H. R. Manley, E. T. Wainwright, H. B. Neff, J. D. Becker, D. E. Wolfe, W. J. Budwine, P. P. Smith, W. N. Glenn, J. H. Byrd, T. J. Davis, D. T. Delley, C. O. Tracy, Joe Sandoval, D. O. Cannon, O. F. Sejkade, J. W. Mowe, W. O. Wilbanks, Joe McClure, H. W. Ervin, T. B. Atanasoff, W. H. Leggett, C. G. Young, P. L. Watts, M. L. Hampton, A. J. McDonald, A. W. Harvey, W. L. Hauver, B. T. Majors, C. A. Namirez, H. B. Daily, Jr., B. E. Cruthirds, A. M. Laird, W. J. Wilson, B. M. Pounders, O. J. Miller, Stanley Bruner, W. L. Weeks, C. P. Cunningham, J. N. Mullins, C. J. Christopher, S. A. Christopherson, H. R. Williams, J. E. Christian, Foreman Manley, W. W. Butler, J. A. Pharris, D. A. Holst, H. L. Swarts, D. W. Andrus, J. A. Herrin, T. H. Carnahan, L. H. Nighols, Wm. H. Mayes, Jr., K. W. Wilson, B. M. Youngblood, A. C. Reeves, W. K. Brooks, B. B. White, W. H. Wilson, T. C. Hughes, L. C. Edington, B. B. Goddard, L. G. Hanley, L. G. Nunez, G. F. Holst, C. C. Harper, F. C. Kaiser, E. B. Chausseex, C. W. Reddoch, Jr., R. L. Paulsen, J. A. Hargreaves.

T. G. Morgan, O. R. Oliphant, M. Cole, F. S. Richardson, E. E. Lash, J. T. Glover, C. L. Stanton, B. G. Mathis, M. E. Sandefer, T. P. McKinnon, R. O. Sowersby, Wm. L. Jackson, J. P. Warnock, E. R. Watts, J. G. Wood, R. N. Tucker, G. Williams, I. A. Green, J. H. Penry, A. C. Russell, C. W. Russum, O. J. Sebesta, A. J. Jones, B. Richardson, D. A. Menary, B. N. Roberts, J. N. Johnson, C. Mericle, J. S. Thompson, Wm. H. Rice, J. R. Young, Pat Sutton, B. A. Kelly, J. V. McNabb, F. M. Martz, W. J. Derouen, H. L. Miller, Dallas Hayes, J. C. Klutz, T. J. Westberry, R. L. White, L. M. Smith, L. E. Davis, M. J. Crawford, R. L. McChesney, C. A. Hoffman, A. E. See-woster, E. L. Irby, J. E. Cansler, K. R. Robertson, P. J. McDonald, J. L. Johnson, W. J. Johnston.

This information was compiled by Mr. W. G. Stearns, bookkeeper for V. G. Hinote Electric Company.

JAMES SPARKS, P. S.

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Apprentice Training Group Holds Meeting in Mobile

L. U. 505, MOBILE, ALA.—Friday night, February 18, at 7:30, in the Civic Room of the Battle House Hotel, a banquet was held by the Joint Committee on Apprenticeship Training of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 505, and their Contractors, honoring the 10 apprentice graduates of their apprenticeship training program. These classes are held at the Murphy High School, under the direction of the joint committee of Local 505 and their Contractors, and ably assisted by instructors Frank Hawkins and M. H. Beasley on construction, and C. A. Gentry on marine.

The speakers were few and they told of the work of the school, and encouraged those students who attended the dinner in the advantage of continuing their studies until the time came for them to be so honored.

State Senator Joseph N. Langan, addressing a joint meeting of Electrical Workers and Contractors under the Federal training program, said that he was against the current drive to reduce the minimum wage.

Speaking before this combined meeting of members of I. B. E. W. Local 505 and their Contractors in the Battle House Hotel, Langan said: "The story of the slave wage and those of the anti-bellum South is gone. The modern South has long been handicapped by low or slave wages. It is now that the South has to rise and declare a wage scale for itself."

Cecil Ward, director of Trade and Industrial Education, Mobile Public Schools, explained the purpose of vocational training and declared that "education leads to better jobs and better jobs lead to happiness and contentment at home."

Lo Petree, state supervisor, Bureau of Apprenticeship, U. S. Department of Labor, in his talk said that "We are just beginning to see the results of four years' work and this is the opportunity of a lifetime for a young man interested in choosing a trade. Management and labor are working out something jointly to their interest."

Charles S. Thurber, representative of the National Electrical Contractors Association, Southern Area, in his talk described the advancement of electricity and its many uses in the homes of today and the obligations of electricians as one of the foremost tradesmen of their era.

Carl Griffin, field representative, Bureau of Apprenticeship, U. S. Department of Labor, presented certificates to the following men who had successfully completed four years of supervised training: M. C. Massey, W. F. Phillips, J. H. Moore, K. L. Long, J. N. Davison, H. B. C. Biehl, W. T. White, Jr., John Fatkins, of the construction division; and J. T. Jackson and E. H. Davis, of the marine division.

Other speakers on the program were R. R. Wade, director, State Department of Labor, and G. R. Wood, electrical contractor.

Those from the National Electrical Contractors Association present were: D. R. Alvarez, of Alvarez and Wilson; J. E. Cleghorn, of Cleghorn Electric Company; Ted Mueller, of Mueller Electric Company; Bob Clemons, of Gulf Electric Company, Inc.; E. E. Smith, of Victory Electric Company; and J. T. Lott, of Union Electric Company.

S. A. Shannon, business manager for Local 505, acted as toastmaster.

Because of the necessity of apprentice training to develop the skilled manpower called for in the national defense program, the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship recommended the deferment of apprentices who are under 24½ years of age and who have had as much as six months training under Federal or State standards of apprenticeship.

The Federal Committee on Apprenticeship, which is the national joint management-labor policy-recommending body for the Bureau of Apprenticeship, has recently been enlarged from 9 to 11 members, five representatives of employers, five of labor, and one of the U. S. Office of Education, appointed by the Secretary of Labor.

In conclusion may I quote Maurice J. Tobin, Secretary of Labor, in his closing remarks to the Federal Committee on

Banquet Given by Firm in Beaumont, Texas



Dinner given above is described in accompanying letter from Local Union 479. More than 200 members and guests attended the affair.

Apprentices Who Attended Banquet Given at Mobile, Ala.



Apprentices attending banquet at Battle House Hotel, Mobile, as guests of honor of Joint Committee on Apprenticeship Training. Standing: Albert Johnson, R. B. Sizemore, E. Z. Mallette, J. E. Cahoon, W. A. Wheatley, P. J. Bryars, Jr., R. N. Dawson, G. L. Cilloway, A. J. Balsamo, E. H. Davis, T. E. Ridgeway. Seated: H. A. Rohmer, M. C. Massey, W. F. Phillips, H. B. C. Biehl, John Davison, Paul Givandon, Harold Smith.

Apprenticeship at a meeting in Washington, D. C., January 11, 1949: "In closing I want to pay tribute to management, labor and vocational education at all levels which have so effectively joined hands to elevate the American apprenticeship system to the high standards which it now enjoys."

PERCY E. JOHNSON, P. S.

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Montreal Local Honors Its Veterans With Big Party

L. U. 561, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, CANADA—Well boys we have had our party to honor our 20-year or more members February 22, 1949 at the Carpenters' Hall on the "MAIN," under the very able chairmanship of Brother Wilson, assisted by his committee, as well as our president, Brother W. B. Walsh and recording secretary, Brother W. Mowry. The Banquet Hall was laid out with the usual head table and three other tables seating 50 members at each running at right angles from the head table. The tables were very nicely decorated, each place had a special souvenir menu for the occasion, a two-color white menu for honored guests and pink for member guests.

At 8:20 the chairman asked the honored guests to be seated where the white menus were placed, that was the front part of each table and the 60-odd honored guests took their places and the member guests then filled in. One hundred sixty members of Local 561 sat down and the head table was honored with the presence of our International Representative Brother Hughie Lafleur. Also at the head table were the president of Local 561, Brother W. B. Walsh, Brother G. Hassam, the only living charter member of Local 561, Brother L. Taylor, the oldest member working of this local, Brother W. Mowry and members of the organizing committee.

From 8:20 until one of Mayor Houde's disciples, "a man with brass buttons on a blue coat," made his presence known at 11:55 p. m., there wasn't a dull moment. First there were the good eats, (oh yes, and the drinks) then when the inner man had been settled, our chairman called on Brother H. Lafleur to honor us by making the presentation of the honor badges, and as each recipient came forward, he was greeted with a good hearty round of applause. It was noticeable when the name of a absent member was called, such as Brother "Bob" Eardly, Brother "Vic" Kennedy, Brother "Bob" O'Connell, as well as others, and they were seen to be absent, a keen mark of disappointment was shown. Sorry you could not make it boys.

When the presentation was finished the chairman then called on International Representative Brother H. Lafleur to say a few words. Brother Lafleur said he was very glad to be with us on this occasion, to meet so many of the railroad boys, and more so to honor so many veterans of the labor movement. He also mentioned very briefly in both English and French, how each and every one should take a more active interest in our Government legislation, labor codes, and union activities. He also wished the honored guests long life and good health.

Brother G. Hassam was then called upon. He said as he was no public speaker, he would just like to say "hello" to so many old friends, as well as to thank the active members of this local for the honor that was given him on this occasion.

Brother L. Taylor was next. He also, thanked the members, for this honor and mentioned that it was a pleasure to see Local 561 grow so big from the days when he had joined up. The chairman then called on our president, Brother W. B. Walsh to say a few

words, and he did so in his usual forcible way.

Then Brothers L. A. McEwan and H. Russell both ex general-chairman of the R. C. No. 2, addressed the gathering. Each speaker was given a hearty round of applause. We then came to the entertainment part of the evening. The chairman called on Brother Conway, "Windsor Station" to be master of ceremonies of his entertainment group. Brother Conway had assembled a very able group of his artists for this occasion, and believe me, they were well received. Brother Conway himself, took the part of comedian, and was also very well received. His show was in two parts, singing, dancing, and solo numbers and while this was going on, on the stage, the members while fully enjoying the show, also enjoyed the refreshments.

While all this fun was going on strong, most of us all (especially the ones that were in the front row) lost track of the time, until the above-mentioned man with the blue coat and brass buttons put in his appearance, and that meant closing time.

It is an honor to see so many fine members. That is where the strength of an organization lies. If only our younger members 25 and 30 years old could see more clearly the benefits that our pensioners and near pensioners can show you that exist in this organization, there would be, I am sure, very few "B" members. It makes one truly mighty proud to hear so many praise the pension plan. A lot of these members do; it was the first time I had the pleasure of meeting so many of them.

I heard some good stories at our gathering. Brother G. Hassam, our only charter member whom we have the pleasure of having with us at the present time, recalled the time when he was organizing. They finally got together, 35 strong, and were initiated in the basement of someone's home. The late

Brother Art. Chatham was elected president, and Brother Hassam vice president, July 19, 1913. He mentioned how hard a time they had to get things rolling. This group was composed mostly of C.P.R. workers. He has seen this local in good times and has seen it in some very bad times. He was very pleased to see the local in such good condition, as it is today, and felt proud that he was one of the group who had something to do with the starting of it. Brother Hassam worked 38 years with the C.P.R. Best wishes Brother G. Hassam.

Brother L. Taylor is our oldest working member. Brother Taylor was initiated in October 1913, a C.P.R. worker, was secretary in 1914, was overseas 1915 to 1919 with the 24th Infantry. He was again overseas 1940 to 1945, with the C.F.C. He also mentioned that he had seen the local in all kinds of conditions, healthy and otherwise. He has seen the I. B. E. W. make large gains in various branches of the trade, was very pleased to see so many old friends here. Brother Taylor has held various offices in the local from time to time.

Brother L. A. McEwan, was initiated in 1917, held each office in the local at one time or other, was appointed general chairman of R. C. No. 2, in 1930, for the C.N.R., by International President Brother Broach. He wrote in this JOURNAL at one time, that he would one day see this local with over 500 members. (Membership as this date is about 610.) At the last International Convention he was elected International Representative to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

Brother H. Russell, initiated in 1920, was general chairman of R. C. No. 2 for the C.P.R. He was president of this local for quite some time. He saw the local grow from 100 members to the present strength.

Brother A. Morel, first initiated in 1913 traveled a lot, was reinitiated in 1925, was sorry that he had ever had broken standing. He showed us three different I. B. E. W. Local 561 parade badges. He said at one time members were fined one dollar for not attending Labor Day parades (should still have that today.) He said he still had the first union receipt that was ever given him. Good going Brother Morel!

Brother Ossie Thompson recalled the days when he roamed the nine provinces and the 48 States and how he enjoyed the eight-month strike out in Miami. (What? With the surf gals Ossie?) He also recalled the time Local 3 was on strike when the only thing the boys had was tickets for meals, the sleeping problem was their own baby.

There were many more stories told as the evening went on. We will hold some for some other time.

The following are the Brothers who received the honor badge: Brothers E. H. Lawrence, G. Kennaway, S. A. Jones, A. Difiore, W. Stewart, J. Stones, L. Pearson, F. Alcock, J. Smith, S. Jowett, W. Jones, C. Bonnie, J. E. Goyette, T. Fannon, C. Gallagher, R. Humble, W. Lajumesse, H. Westcott, H. Duckworth, S. O'Connor, R. S. Duckworth, A. Dorion, F. Baxter, Wm. Chambers, D. Laflamme, Joseph McCormick, R. Eardley, M. Magas, Reginald Delaney, William Smith, M. Hutchison, R. Claude, C. W.

Brown, R. W. Worraker, J. B. Bechette, J. Bourbonnaise, Thomas Wood, Alfred Fortin, Reg. O'Connell, R. E. J. O'Connell, L. A. McEwan, A. McDonald, E. Fisher, O. Thompson, A. Truax, P. Cobb, W. Adams, C. Chaussi, J. Rochford, H. Russell, N. Weston, J. Vickers, A. L. Taylor, R. St. Pierre, J. K. Sarnon, D. Romagnole, N. Munro, A. Morel, N. Gagnier, J. A. Cormier, C. Ciani, H. Bowden, D. W. Booth.

Pensioners: G. Leslie, F. Higgins, G. Hassam, S. Lane, E. J. Innes, J. Kennedy, J. Cooke, R. Roberts, J. Lamarche, C. Cook, and Brother H. J. Sutcliffe, Boston, Massachusetts.

Now that all present agreed that this was a good get-together, how about a summer outing for Local 561? How about it Brothers?

E. J. O'DOHERTY, P. S.

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Bremerton Local Awards Service Buttons to 23

L. U. 574, BREMERTON, WASH.—On January 25, 1949, Local 574 held its annual "Old-Timers Night," at which 23 members received badge of honor pins presented to them for their length of membership in the I. B. E. W., which varied from 25 to 50 years.

President Paul Ayers, of Local 574, turned the meeting over to President Harry Hilpert, of Seattle Local 46, who presented the pins. Brother Hilpert has been a member of the I. B. E. W. himself for over 47 years.

Brother Charles G. Johnson will have attained 50 years of membership in October of this year, and was honored at this

Presenting Service Pins to Veteran Members of L. U. 574



Front row: Paul Ayers watches as Harry Hilpert shakes hands with Charles G. Johnson, who will have 50-year membership this October. Ray L. Hutchison, with 45 years membership, is seated. Second row: Don Serry, Chas. Summers, H. K. Vockrodt, Al Le Fevre, Frank C. Johnson, Lawrence Backlund, and Frank Pease. Third row: C. T. McHale, Chas. M. Dahlgreen, and in the back to the right is A. Bryce, and E. E. Wright. (Picture by Stan M. Hanson.)

meeting. He will receive his pin from the I. O. this October.

Out-of-town visitors present were Brothers Bob Burdette, Cliff Behre, and Harry Hilpert. Also International Representative Gene Heiss attended, and extended to all present the greetings of President Dan Tracy, International Secretary Scott Milne, and the International officers in the Ninth District.

Merl Bassett, of our own local, made an interesting address on the origin of craft unions, dating back to the days of the Roman Empire.

Brother G. J. Stitts was presented a 30-year pin on behalf of his home local, No. 630, of Lethbridge, Alberta.

After the meetings a delicious buffet supper was served by our entertainment committee, which was enjoyed by all members in attendance.

Members receiving their pins were: 25-year pins—Frank C. Johnson, C. T. McHale, Frank D. Pease, John Wraith. Thirty-year pins—Oscar Hanberg, William Huber, Chester Oakley, John O'Keefe, Charles Summers, H. K. Vockrodt, J. L. Van Rossum, Donald E. Serrey, C. J. Stitts (Local 630, Lethbridge, Alberta). Thirty-five-year pins—R. C. Jordan, Charles M. Dahlgren. Forty-year pins—A. Bryce, Ed E. Wright, Gus Carlson. Forty-five-year pin—Ray L. Hutchison. Fifty-year pin—Charles G. Johnson (from I. O. this October).

NORMAN T. ALBRECHT, B. M.

Jackson Local Ready to Commence Negotiations

L. U. 605, JACKSON, MISS.—This local's agreements with employers run for 12 months beginning on the first of April each year. Proposals for changes to become effective this April have been drawn up by two committees; one for the agreement with the operating electric utility company and another for the agreements with the electrical contractors. The proposals have been accepted by this local's membership in a regular meeting and the employers have been notified in writing of these proposed changes. Negotiating committees have been elected and are ready to commence negotiations.

The changes which are proposed by the membership are desirable and justifiable. Every member, whether or not he is serving on the negotiating committee, should get solidly behind the effort to include these changes in our working agreements. Many times we as individuals are prone to take the attitude, "let George do it," toward the bringing into effect of improvements in working conditions and rates of pay. Yet, all of us, as individuals, are directly affected in our day-to-day work by the final form of the written agreement. So again I say that all the membership should use every effort to have the proposed changes approved.

In a general way we might say that our proposed changes are to bring into actuality the union workman's creed "A day's work for a day's pay." By this creed we mean to earn what we are paid and also to be paid what we earn. We mean other things by that creed too. We mean reasonable working conditions; our work under ideal conditions

is strenuous enough and under poor working conditions, health and happiness are endangered. Proper protection from the weather and comfortable riding conditions on the line trucks are aids to health and happiness and therefore to morale. Good working conditions are beneficial to labor and management alike, and it is our duty to remind management of that fact whenever it appears to lose sight of it.

Our creed also means safe working conditions in a trade which everyone admits is hazardous. We want our "day" to include proper tools and equipment, proper layout and scheduling of work; so that we may do our work as safely as possible. Our creed also means that even after all human efforts have been taken to accomplish safety, if a man is injured or killed, that he or his loved ones are properly cared for. Many things are included in the cost of production: labor, materials, tools, equipment, capital supervision, depreciation, interest, profits and human lives. As long as the health and lives of human beings are included in the lists, proper and adequate recompense for them should be paid out of revenue before profits are declared.

Our office and assembly hall is now under construction and should be completed by the middle of April.

ROBERT E. BRIGGS, P. S.

Apprentice Is Initiated While in the Hospital

L. U. 611, ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX.—Local 611 has come up with another "only." In the February issue of the JOURNAL we told of the only living charter member of 611, Brother Bueche. Now we have the only member initiated while on his back in a hospital bed. It all came about in this manner. One of our apprentice boys, Ben Crane (hereinafter known as Brother Ben Crane) had both of his legs broken while working on the job and will be in the hospital for some three months.

His application had been accepted and he was to be initiated on our next meeting night. So at the last meeting of Local 611, we voted to go out to the hospital and initiate Brother Crane and to pay his initiation fee and keep his dues paid up till such time as he could return to work.

No doubt this will be many months and he has a wife and two kiddies. He receives some 20 dollars per week from State Compensation which doesn't go very far nowadays.

I feel sure that some letters from Brothers throughout the Brotherhood would help cheer him up as the days must be very long there in the hospital. So come on some of you old timers and write a letter of cheer to the 611 bedfast member.

T. O. DRUMMOND, P. S.

(Brother Drummond failed to include the name of the hospital or an address for Brother Crane. Brother Drummond's address is 309 Buena Vista, Albuquerque, and I am sure he will be glad to forward any letters you may wish to write this hospitalized member. —EDITOR'S NOTE.)

Ice Storms Fail to Waken Electrician's Poetic Sense

L. U. 613, ATLANTA, GA.—The crystal-line casing yesterday's ice storm gave the crimson quince blossoms may have inspired a writer more appreciative of nature's transitory beauties to poetical ecstasy. But to one with 20 years in the electrical business, ice storms mean failing lines, interruptions to service and double trouble for our Brothers of the I. B. E. W. However, the only total interruption of electric power in Atlanta's history is really L. U. 84's story, so I'm calling on Brother Fred Grimes to tell us how the impossible happened.

Meanwhile, I'll try to recollect a column of news about L. U. 13. Business Manager Ernest Collier wants to invite all members out to a big back scratching at his house soon. He has been wearing a cast to heal a back injury suffered in a fall several weeks ago, and wants to catch up with his scratching in a hurry when it is removed. President Harold Carver also had a lame back from an auto accident a few months ago. We're hoping our other officers are properly warned. An epidemic of busted backs among our top flight members would be a major catastrophe at this time.

Assistant Business Manager Bob Shadix reports a big time had by all our Rome, Ga., members and their wives at a dinner party last week. Let us here highly resolve—to have us a party—soon.

Business leaders and writers give a very heartening forecast of continuing industrial development in Georgia for the next few years. Utility companies anticipate doubling present K.W.H. output within six years. Somebody is going to run a lot of conduit and pull a lot of wire.

O. B. CRENSHAW, P. S.

Tribute Paid to Memory of Pioneer of Local Union 664

L. U. 664, NEW YORK, N. Y.—April 10, 1910 was the date L. U. 664 was issued its charter by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, affiliate of the American Federation of Labor. April 1910—L. U. 664—Joe McDonagh-synonyms. It is difficult to think in terms of one without recalling the other two.

The name Joe McDonagh is symbolic of those active in this organization during its formative years; those officers and members who by their unselfishness and devotion to the well being of this local union will long be remembered by those who have followed along. Instead of my attempting to eulogize the memory of Joe McDonagh I will refer you to a semi-biographical sketch of his life expressed by one far better equipped than your correspondent. I shall use excerpts from an address of former International Secretary Bugnizet delivered on the occasion of the launching of the S. S. Joseph S. McDonagh at Savannah, Ga., October 27, 1945. This address was published in the January 1945 issue of the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL. International Secretary Bugnizet stated:

"On behalf of the members of the

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, I desire to express their deep appreciation for the opportunity afforded to them to pay tribute to the memory of our departed member by the naming of this beautiful ship—the *Joseph S. McDonagh*. He not only served well those whom he represented, but also served his country well and with diligence and loyalty. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, he volunteered and served through that whole conflict, and at its termination was honorably discharged. He then went to work in the electrical department of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and soon became the president of Local Union 664 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. In a short time, he was selected as president of the local Metal Trades Council, and, while serving in those capacities, was often sent to Washington to appear before Congressional committees, urging appropriations for the building of ships for the United States Navy.

Later he was employed by his International union as their legislative agent, appearing before Congressional committees on the various legislative bills, expressing labor's views on such legislation. Then, three years ago, he was called to be secretary-treasurer of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, AND HE DIED AS HE LIVED. While serving in that position, he was attending a meeting of the shipyard workers in New York City, trying to assist them in one of their many problems, and while he was addressing them passed away. . . .

Our International President Dan W. Tracy, numbered Joe McDonagh as one of his friends and journeyed to Brooklyn to attend Joe's obsequies.

Your correspondent recently resigned as president of L. U. 664. At the February 1949 regular meeting he was presented with a beautiful wrist watch, on the back of which is engraved: "Presented to John C. Toomey President 1945-1948 by L. U. 664 I. B. E. W. In Appreciation For Services Rendered."

I could not forego this opportunity and means of publicly conveying my appreciation for this magnificent gift to those not present at the presentation. I sincerely trust that I adequately expressed my appreciation to the members present at the meeting of presentation.

JOHN C. TOOMEY, P. S.

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Notes Spate of Pictures Showing Football Stadiums

L. U. 665, LANSING, MICH.—It surprised the writer when he found that the *JOURNAL* used his first two articles, but it gave him courage to attempt a third. I find that I have a tremendous effect on *JOURNAL* policy, because, as soon as I mention "Spartans" and football, the magazine blossoms forth with several pictures of football stadiums.

Now those are nice little stands and we are glad to know that the boys in Jacksonville and Mobile had a hand in their building and I'm sure that they are well lighted. However, up here in Michigan, the home of football, we play our games in the daylight, so that we

may use the evening hours for celebration.

Seriously, Brothers, Mobile is to be congratulated on the splendid scheme of cooperation that produced a lasting monument to a man interested in children and their welfare. There should be more such as he was. By the way, this is a splendid work that many locals could take part in. It doesn't cost too much to sponsor a ball team during the school vacation and it certainly would be a great satisfaction to the Brothers to know that by this work, they might save a boy from years of trouble and misery. Pardon me if I seem to lecture, but Brothers, I'm very much enthused about providing the young boy with a chance to let off steam in organized athletics.

Now, about our stadium—it, too, was dedicated to a man greatly interested in youth. He was probably the first athletic director at M. S. C. and long since retiring, a very successful manufacturer in the East. "Macklin Field" as it stands today, is the last word. The planners checked many stadiums in the Middle West and went on from there.

Barker-Fowler Electric of Lansing had charge of the wiring. Orley Puckett, Don Fox and Slim Rice looked after some 30 men on this job and many a mile of pipe was buried.

It is surprising to the average man what it takes to complete such a project. Michigan Bell sent their engineers all over the country checking stadiums, to determine the future requirements needed for communications and video. State is all set and next fall many games will be televised by a Detroit station.

The press box is a double decker, reached by an elevator and can handle all the networks and 200 working press. It also, has a snack bar—aside from eating, the word bar, is not to be spoken. Now that should take care of stadiums for awhile.

Our B. M. Fred Coryell is a bear for punishment. On top of his regular job, he has recently been elected president of the Building and Trades Council. I'll bet when he starts dealing with the Carpenters, Plasterers and the rest, he will appreciate what a swell crew his own 665 really is. Fred wants me to tell you, that we are just marking time here in Lansing, waiting for more activity in the spring.

Brother Elmer Cowdry, our projectionist, is closing out a two-year series of educational films that have proven very interesting. Many things can be brought to us that we could never find ourselves. G. E., Westinghouse and Western Electric have many fine films and Elmer is to be thanked for his selection and showing of these films.

Rochester please note—Brother Bill Geddie is back on the job and sends his best regards. One of our older members, Cy Clark, is in very poor health and the local is taking the necessary steps to help remove some of his worries.

Being a neophyte at this work, I would like very much to hear from some of the older writers. They can consider me an apprentice, first year, and I will welcome their help and advice. But, please say nothing about football stadiums!

Since all shops cannot be big shops, of course, there must be some small ones. Next month, I would like to talk of some contractors who do not wire power

houses, but provide a most essential service to their communities, nevertheless.

My best regards to Percy Johnson, Mobile, and to all the other press secretaries whose letters make such interesting reading.

KEN BLACKBURN, P. S.

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Reports Lustron Plant Is Getting Into Production

L. U. 683, COLUMBUS, OHIO—Work here is progressing very well for this time of year. The Lustron plant is getting under higher production schedule, and turning out very unique homes.

The Hanover Neon Sign Company built and erected that big and beautiful sign that you see up over Lustron. They have a 100 per cent union shop. So if out that way let us know how it looks to you.

We are in the process of negotiating our new wage scale here. We have had a meeting on it with a very large attendance.

Our school of electrical apprentices is progressing very well. Our attendance is 100 per cent and our grades are of a high average. In other words our boys are doing just fine.

We pause here in memory of E. J. Sharon, who met with a fatal accident since our last correspondence to the *JOURNAL*. We offer our deepest sympathy to his family and his friends.

V. H. (Instructor) STANTON, P. S.

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Indiana Local Completes Plans for New Building

L. U. 697, GARY AND HAMMOND, IND.—I take pleasure in stating at this time that L. U. 697 will have a home of its own ere long. Plans have been drawn up for construction of our new building which will be constructed not to resemble a gilded movie palace but solely along lines of utility, economy and usefulness.

We will have a seating capacity of 400 in our auditorium, with proper ventilation. The rented hall, that we have occupied for years, long ago proved inadequate and as 697 has taken in a lot of new members (due to T. H. mandate) our new hall will prove a timely and much needed investment.

We will have an Executive Board office and other offices necessary for the efficient conducting of the vast amount of business that we must handle now and in the future.

A lot of our work has had slow down orders from the different manufacturing plant leaders in this Calumet district, but we believe that this is a temporary lull and we are optimistic for immediate future.

No. 1 Twenty-five Year Club of L. U. 697 held a party for its members on the evening of February 12 at our hall in Hessville, Ind. We were entertained by wives of some of our members who put on a comedy playlet entitled "The Culture Club" and as a really funny piece of good acting it was a "knockout" and would be a hit on any stage in any theater. The ladies who participated were garbed in costumes of the early "gay nineties" and the play depicted

cultural activities such as were in vogue at that period.

Those who acted in the play were Mrs. W. Wilson, Mrs. F. Keilman, Mrs. G. Brewer, Mrs. Dan Howell, and Mrs. W. Lohman. After the play we all joined in a songfest and refreshments. We have good home talent in our club, and will have another get-together in April.

H. B. FELTWELL, P. S.

Houston Already Laying Its Plans for IBEW Convention

L. U. 716, HOUSTON, TEX.—A committee for the selection of the I. B. E. W. Convention Hall met a few nights ago and as strange as it seemed to some of us there was only one week left in the fall of 1950 that the Coliseum was available. The housing situation is taken care of, although our new Shamrock Hotel has 50 million dollars worth of conventions booked for the next few years and the hotel is not yet completed.

Local Union 716 and Local Union 66 are combining their efforts on the convention and are working in close harmony in this matter.

The work situation in our jurisdiction is rather slow and does not look very good for the next few months. There was over 100,000,000 dollars worth of construction in progress here in 1948 but our local union has grown like our city and more Brother I. B. E. W. members are coming to the sunny south than the local is able to use.

Our local union now represents the Electrical Workers at the large Hughes Tool Company for the first time in the history of the local. We have won elections at Westinghouse, General Electric and Goodyear Synthetic Rubber Company.

The large refinery at Shell Oil Company and the expansion at Dow Chemical Company are almost complete and these two jobs alone have released 600 electricians.

In the repealing of the Taft-Hartley Law or the substitute of this law, we in Texas wish to prevail on the political league to help write the national law so that it will supersede all state laws and take some of the sting out of laws that are anti-labor in the states.

The city of Houston is now the largest city in the South with a population of 625,000 and 216 square miles. I could not resist telling this, because if we from Texas didn't brag, someone would be disappointed.

We are attempting to organize some electrical workers under the I. B. E. W. banner and find that there are electricians on these jobs who are supposed to have I. B. E. W. cards from other local unions. We would like the I.O. to remind all local unions of Article XXV, Section 7, which states:

When a member is away and sends dues to his home L. U., the F. S. of the home L. U. shall notify the L. U. of the same branch of the trade in whose jurisdiction the member is located, giving his name, address and card number.

We are sure this will help us in tracing some of these members in our jurisdiction.

PAT ALEXANDER, P. S.
The Newgrunder

Advantages of Membership Cited by Norfolk Writer

L. U. 734, NORFOLK, VA.—On Friday, February 4 our local held open house in a membership campaign, at which our International Vice President Gordon Freeman and Brother Burrows of the I.O. were present and made nice talks. We were delighted to have them.

The writer also took up some time, and some of our Brothers asked me to put it in the JOURNAL, so this is about it:

"Brother President, Honored Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen: The subject assigned *Is it of any Advantage to Me to Belong to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers* deserves more time than is available, but we will try to give you the most pertinent facts in the time allotted.

"Most of this information is for the benefit of our non-member visitors, but we invite the wives and daughters of our members to remember certain important facts.

"Please bear in mind that we learn very little from our own experience. Most of what we know has been taught us by others from their experiences, and of those who have gone before them, whether in the fields of medicine, science, navigation or mechanics.

"So it is with organized labor. We sincerely hope our prospective members, and younger members may profit by the example of those who have traveled the road before them.

"Our International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, whose main office is in Washington, has local unions in every city and town of any consequence in our country.

"Our local here is affiliated with the Norfolk and Portsmouth Central Labor Unions, and the East Coast Metal Trades Council, to each body of which we send delegates who listen to, discuss and vote on the questions presented there by all affiliated crafts—carpenters, painters, plumbers, sheet metal workers, shipbuilders and many others. Those delegates report back to their respective locals. In this way all locals keep informed of the problems and progress of each other.

"We also have many committees—one of which is the wage committee, whose members make wage and cost-of-living surveys and present them to our representatives in the Senate and Congress, and to the Navy Department, in an unceasing effort to get pay increases to cover the ever-increasing cost of living.

"All the raises we have gotten are due to these efforts, and were it not for them, we would likely be in the same category as the school teachers and garbage collectors, whose plight we cannot discuss here.

"Many men who work for the Government in our trade, say 'I do not need to belong to any union, it's a waste of money.' Let's see if it is. We ask that you consider these facts with a genuine effort to keep your eyes and your mind open, and ask yourselves, 'What would happen to me if every man did the same as I am doing?'

"With the merchants' association, the medical association, the dental, and real estate, and many others (even the minis-

terial association) organized, can't you imagine where we would be if we were unorganized?

"Now let's figure financially. Our membership dues are \$3.50 per month, 11½ cents a day (¾ the price of a pack of cigarettes).

"This covers operating expenses and our insurance premium. Our insurance policy builds up each year, until the fifth year, when it is \$1,000 and remains \$1,000 during the life of your membership.

"In addition, our local has a death benefit of \$1 per member, now about \$600, making a total of about \$1,600 insurance.

"But most of us live a long time and when you have been a member for 20 years, and reach retirement age, you will draw \$50 per month pension for life.

"Now let's count up a bit: \$3.50 per month equals \$42 per year, \$420 in 10 years, \$840 in 20 years paid in; at \$50 per month in 17 months you would draw \$850 (\$10 more than you have paid in in 20 years), and you would still have \$1,000 paid up insurance, and \$50 per month coming in as long as you live. If you live you are obliged to win. If you die you can't lose.

"The losers are those who drop out or don't join in the first place.

"Many will remember an ex-Brother who was a member a long time. He then got a good job where he thought he didn't need to belong, and let his membership lapse. Sometime later (I do not know how long), his house burned and he was suffocated. If lapsed for one year \$42 would have paid his family approximately \$1,600. If for two years \$84 would have been the cost. Was it wise to drop his membership?

"We also have a sick clause whereby a member in good standing has his dues paid by the local while he is sick, but not when his dues are in arrears. We ask the ladies to see that their menfolk keep their dues paid up. It is important to you.

"Our members receive each month, free of cost, our ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL, likely the finest magazine of its kind, beautifully designed, masterfully composed and superbly edited. It alone will give him trade information and education that is worth more than the cost of membership.

"There is no time to pay our respects to the Taft-Hartley Law, the State of Virginia anti-labor laws, the reason our President is back in the White House, or why a lot of big men in Washington are not coming back—we hope you understand.

"But the monetary and other mentioned benefits are the least of the advantages. When a member goes on a new job he will find friends who will receive him gladly, make him welcome and at ease, who will give him every assistance and cooperation, who respect him as a man, rather than regard him skeptically as a piker.

"His union membership is his best recommendation to fellow-workmen and supervisors alike.

"This cooperation, help and friendship cannot be bought, but is extended gladly to those who have shown they are worthy.

"One of our members was recently taken seriously ill and rushed to the hospital. The word went out that trans-

fusions were necessary. Two of our members canvassed his shop for blood donors, and 17 men showed up at that hospital and each donated a pint of blood. They also came in and asked him "What else can we do for you? How else can we help?"

"There was a time when a man was afraid or ashamed to say he was a union man, but now it is highly respected and something to be proud of.

"We have come a long way, but the biggest tasks are still ahead. Better housing, lowering of outrageous food prices and taxes, an association similar to the merchants association to protect the customer from unscrupulous merchants, law-years and loan sharks; cooperative stores, medical and hospital attention in some decent form at a reasonable cost, instead of the bankrupting rates they now charge, better schools, better local, state and national representation, are all on the agenda for attention.

"There are wonderful opportunities for those who wish to come in and help. If you are a loyal American citizen, and worthy of being a union man ask some member for an application.

"A membership in the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is the best investment you can make.

"I thank you."

J. W. WALKER, P. S.

Maine Local Has Company Officers as Dinner Guests

L. U. 1057, WOODLAND, ME.—On Tuesday evening, February 15, 1949, Local 1057, of Woodland, Me., once more clearly showed the true spirit of good fellowship among men.

The union members were honored by their local at a testimonial banquet put on at the American Legion Hall by the auxiliary of the Legion.

The union had as honored guests the following, all of the St. Croix paper Company: Mr. Harry L. Hayes, vice president and general manager; Mr. George L. Fuller, superintendent; Mr. Ken McDonough, personnel director; Mr. C. W. Elbe, chief electrician; Mr. Phil Bryant, foreman.

President Donald Mercier seated the group at the banquet table and a delicious chicken banquet was served.

At the close of the banquet President Mercier spoke of the good fellowship and cooperation between the St. Croix Paper Company and its local labor organizations.

President Mercier then introduced Kenneth M. Cox as toastmaster of the banquet. Mr. Cox is now serving as head of the local Central Labor Union composed of delegates from five different locals in town.

Toastmaster Cox then introduced the various speakers of the evening. Mr. Elbe, chief electrician, spoke of the new electrical setup and planning of the St. Croix Paper Company.

Mr. McDonough spoke of the local union winning in the mills yearly safety contest. The prize each member received was a pair of safety shoes. He also noted that the electrical department has worked nearly seven years without a lost-time accident.

General Manager Harry L. Hayes was the feature speaker of the evening and in closing presented the following members the service pins of the local: Frank Fountain, 30 years membership; Harvey Shain, 30 years membership; Merle Knight, 30 years membership; Thomas McLeod, 20 years membership; John Shirley, 15 years membership; Louis McCluskey, 15 years membership; Kenneth Cox, 15 years membership; Daniel Hastings, 10 years membership; F. Dennison, 10 years membership; John Costello, 10 years membership; Milton Cox, 10 years membership.

These pins represent the number of years the Brothers have been associated with Local 1057 in membership.

Mr. Hayes presented each pin and congratulated each man on his service to the union and to the St. Croix Paper Company.

The gathering was a very grand example of good fellowship and the proof that management and labor in Maine do get along very well, indeed.

Following the speeches and presentation of pins the members were shown five reels of color movies taken by Mr. Elbe on a western tour. Excellent pictures! And we say to you western Brothers, you have a wonderful country to live in.

As usual the cards had their attraction for a few, but I think the song session had more of a crowd. Our local is very talented and the music poured forth in no mild manner from our local quartet or rather from our local group of singers. They missed one or more of their members to sound "A," but they will be there next time.

It is very sad to note that Brothers George Walker and Bill McLaughlin, both on the pension list, were unable to attend this banquet.

Local 1057 has had quite a few banquets but the members feel this was tops of them all in that a really good time was had by all.

Brothers McCluskey, Norman and Debrico had to furnish power on the occasion, as their shift was at work on this date. Better luck next time, boys.

Will close for now, but reminding our readers that labor in Maine really goes along and gets along with management in Woodland.

K. M. Cox, P. S.

Spring Stirs the Blood Of Baltimore Correspondent

L. U. 1383, BALTIMORE, MD.—Springtime, *Tra-la-la, tweet-tweet, chirp-chirp!* Yessiree, spring in all its glorious bloom is coming up in all its splendor and what about what the young man's fancy turns to??? How 'bout it? And my thoughts turn to writing this article to inform you Brothers of the activities of your organization and the yard, which is continuing the same fast tempo it had all winter. From present indications it will continue into June or July. With leave curtailed, and all the sick call-ins, checked by the doctor and the weather which is a great help, and best of all the ships and cutters keep coming in, I'm very happy to write these cheerful reports. See what I mean. Righto.

Now in regard to our local union news,

most of you know by now of the loss to our local union of President Michael J. Hanley, a veteran of the first World War. The late Brother Hanley will be missed by his many friends and relatives. As per Article XVIII, Section 17 of our Constitution, your vice president, who is also your scribe, automatically performs the duty of president, so take note Brothers, and come up to the next meeting in order to get first-hand reports of who your new delegates and committees will be. YOU may be eligible to serve on committees. Don't leave everything to a few men. It's your organization, help put your shoulder to the wheel. It may not be a big wheel, but we will keep it moving, by all cooperating together, righto?

Brother Horace Buckley was appointed vice president by the Executive Board at the February meeting. Now our "Flashy Flashes." Perhaps the last of the "flashes," I think. Brother George Murray has been reported sick; the sick committee reports he is home from the hospital and is now recuperating. Glad to hear same.

While I think of it, dues are payable monthly and in advance, so fellows at the next meeting you will find the chairs dusted off so you can sit down in the dues line. In an orderly manner the financial secretary will complete his work before the meeting adjourns. If you must send in your dues by check or money order, make same out in name of Local Union No. 1383, I. B. E. W., and not to Charles Burkhardt. That procedure will save a lot of time for the financial secretary.

At this time I want to thank you fellows and Brothers for the encouragement and criticism you have given me after reading and enduring my articles for the past many months. Please keep posted for the new press secretary, if I can appoint a good one, or I'll make a good one out of him.

REUBEN SEARS, P. S.

St. Louis Line Workers Praised for Storm Work

L. U. 1439, ST. LOUIS, MO.—At this writing there has not as yet been any definite amount of negotiating taking place between the committee of L. U. 1439 and the negotiating committee of the company. Our business manager seems to think that the set time for negotiations will about run out before any definite statements are made, which is usually the case.

During the last month these sleet and ice storms have created a lot of interrupted service to the public and the surrounding communities at large. Our business manager has received a complimentary letter in regard to the good and faithful work performed by all concerned in the past sleet and ice storm. This letter came from one of the executives of the company.

On the evening of February 12, I was sitting at home convalescing from a malady of bursitis of the right shoulder when the telephone rang and our president, Pete Chase, asked me if I could not hear the buttons popping off his vest and I said, "No," but asked why they should. He informed me of the fact that he had just become a proud father. I

asked him, "boy or girl?" He said, "I'll let you guess." I said, "All right, Brother Chase, since this is Lincoln's birthday, could it be another Honest Abe?" He informed me this was true to the extent of five pounds, 10 ounces. This also happened to be the eve of Brother Chase and his wife's 14th wedding anniversary. Brother Chase seems to be quite happy over the fact that he might, in the near future, have a little competition from this first arrival which he said may become a great man or helper some day.

So much for the new offspring of our president, Brother Pete Chase.

Hoping at the time of the next writing I may be able to inform you of a reasonable agreement in negotiation with the company.

CLARENCE FAHRENHOLTZ, P. S.

New Chairs Promise More Comfortable Local Meetings

L. U. 1514, HANSON, MASS.—Attendance at our meetings should be better since the purchase of new and more comfortable chairs. And we warn members that in case the arguments get extra hot and the melting varnish causes these chairs to adhere to our outer garments, it will be better to leave without the garments than to have the chair follow us home, since each chair has been stencilled with "Local 1514" and can easily be identified. We should extend a vote of thanks to our president and vice president who did the work.

Have we mentioned the birth of a new son in the James Cary home? We wonder if he is as attractive as his two pretty sisters?

Speaking of sons, our business manager has a son who arrived on New Year's morning, and we are glad that Sampson is starting the year right. Keep it up Ralph, you need a business manager.

We are all waiting anxiously to see what the 81st Congress does about the Taft-Hartley law. We as laborers want a square deal, but we do not ask it as a sacrifice to any other group, and there must be a way that labor and business can get along peacefully as members of the greatest of all unions.

Having read that the contracts with Russia for the purchase of manganese are coming to an end and that Russia will not renew them, we are wondering what that will do to our supply of steel. Will it be possible to obtain it somewhere else, or will somebody discover something to take the place of manganese in the manufacture of steel?

Mary Melany had a bad fainting spell a few days ago and had to be taken home. President Riddell is suffering from laryngitis, and Mary Turner is nursing a cut finger. Margaret Perry, who has been ill for several weeks, has returned home and is recovering.

Now that all the booths have been reversed and the new rotary traffic rules enforced we are doing all right. We need beacons at the intersections and a few crosswalks, but those things will work out, we hope.

The new blowers carry away the dust and make the place more clean and healthy. If we could have the ceiling painted some light color the saving on

electricity would amount to more than shutting off the booth lights during the noon hour.

We have noticed the pretty new office girls. What can be the need of more office help if business is so poor that it must cause the personnel to be "temporarily" laid off?

January played a joke on June. We refer to June Willis. Ignoring the jibes of some of her mates she wore her boots through all the dry days of the month. Finally, on a soft springlike day she left them home. That day the weather changed and June went home through the snow.

We hope our fellow members who have been laid off will be sent for soon. We miss them.

VERDA M. LANE, P. S.

Reports on Territorial Labor Convention in Alaska

L. U. 1547, ANCHORAGE, ALASKA—It was thought the members of the I. B. E. W. might enjoy reading some of the "highlights" of the Alaska Territorial Federation of Labor convention, which was held at Sitka, Alaska, in January.

Lou Taylor, business manager of Local 1547, served as president of the Alaska Territorial Federation of Labor this past year. Other I. B. E. W. delegates included T. B. Erickson and Jerry Strauch. L. U. 1547, Anchorage; W. L. Laughlin, L. U. 1533, Fairbanks; H. W. McCrea, L. U. 462, Juneau; W. E. Hinkle and Harry Olsen, L. U. 1548, Ketchikan.

We were honored to have International Representatives Gene Heiss of the I. B. E. W., Ninth District Office; Clayton Bilderback of the Plumbers, as well as Leo Flynn, personal representative of William Green, A. F. of L.

The legislative program for the coming session of the Territorial Legislature was of prime importance to the delegation and our problems vary very little from those of the Brothers in the States.

At the present time the Unemployment Compensation Commission is composed of three members appointed on the basis of political party affiliation so the A. T. F. of L. is proposing that a five-man board be set up to be composed of two organized labor members, two management members and one member from the public to be appointed by the Governor and ratified by the Legislature.

The Federation is also proposing to sponsor an adequate up-to-date wage collection law and do all in its power to assure early passage of same. In the same trend we are attempting to have the Territorial Labor Lien Laws changed to provide wider coverage so that all employees will have a first lien on wages due.

Local 1547's Statehood Resolution was adopted in preference to others which were submitted; and the 50-star flag which was presented to the convention by Brother T. B. Erickson is to be forwarded to Congressional Delegate E. L. Bartlett in Washington, D. C.

The convention assembled went on record opposing a state sales tax; requesting that additional revenues be obtained through more equitable taxation.

Realizing through daily contacts of members of organized labor, the acute

shortage of housing in Alaska and knowing that two separate bills have been drafted by the Alaska Housing Authority, one to the Congress of the United States and the other to our Territorial Legislature, asking for large enough appropriations in order to construct moderate cost and low rental housing projects, community facilities and other public works; providing that monies appropriated shall be in the form of bonds to be paid back with interest out of the rental proceeds when same become due. It was decided to send a memorial to the Territorial Legislature giving full support to the bills to be presented to both the Senate and House, hoping to combat the ever-present "real estate lobbyists" who are opposing the legislation.

Inasmuch as the people in the Territory are not getting the protection to which they are entitled under the existing laws governing weights, measures and standards due to lack of enforcement of same, the convention went on record supporting a revision of the existing law so as to provide that all scales and measures be inspected and stamped at least every six months to meet higher standards and have better enforcement measures to protect the consumer in Alaska.

The resolution submitted by Local 1547 to petition the Alaska Territorial Legislature that the will of the people be carried out as quickly as possible as demonstrated by the overwhelming majority voting for the removal of fish traps was unanimously adopted.

Due to insufficient funds the Territorial Department of Labor is understaffed and enforcement of labor laws now in existence depends upon competent personnel in sufficient numbers to enforce the law. Therefore, the A. T. F. of L., in convention assembled, resolved to petition the Territorial Legislature to appropriate at least \$150,000 for the proper functioning of the Territorial Department of Labor.

The local unions in the territory have noted the need for reverting to the 40-hour week and the convention unanimously adopted the resolution submitted by the Fairbanks Central Labor Council to petition the Territorial Legislature to enact a 40-hour week law to cover all phases of employment.

A constitutional amendment provides that in the future the conventions of the Alaska Territorial Federation of Labor shall be held in the last full week in October and commencing in 1950 conventions are to be every two years.

Of paramount importance to Local No. 1547 was the election of officers, in that our esteemed Brother T. B. Erickson was elected to the position of executive secretary, in our estimation the "key" office. Other Electrical Workers who were elected to positions in the Federation were W. L. Laughlin, vice president from Fairbanks, and William Hinkle, vice president from Ketchikan.

It was evident from the attitude of the delegates that all were anxious to work in harmony with the members of organized labor throughout the Territory because they realize that only through combined strength will they obtain the recognition so vitally necessary to further progress.

JERRY STRAUCH, P. S.

TV Workers

(Continued from page 5)

rent hourly wage on the lines is \$1.22. On the inspection line and in the tracking booths the rate is \$1.38.

During the day, all workers receive two ten-minute rest periods. In the morning, the period is staggered so that the plant's wheels keep turning. In the afternoon period, however, the entire plant shuts down for ten minutes and an almost eerie stillness comes over the place.

Bowling is the most popular sport among plant workers, and several intra-company teams are continually battling for first place. In the summer, women's softball teams flourish.

In production, but not yet marketed at the time of the reporter's visit, was a TV, radio and combination set with a 16" viewing screen, made to retail for approximately \$700. Since most present sets with screens that size sell up to twice that amount, the company had high hopes for the new model.

With a \$6,000,000 advertising budget for this year, and an apparently limitless demand on the part of the American public for television, Admiral is typical of the many television firms that are "sitting pretty." The firm also is typical of the many Chicago electrical manufacturing firms which enjoy cordial relations with the I. B. E. W.

Biggest Show

(Continued from page 6)

and development of the I. B. E. W. and something of the advantages the Brotherhood offers. Our plans for floor displays are not yet complete but a full description will be written up for our members in another issue of the JOURNAL.

Some of our local unions and our manufacturers in Cleveland are also planning displays which promise to be interesting and educational.

We are especially anxious this year to have a complete and accurate list of our cooperating manufacturers and we want to have our new booklets printed in

time for distribution at the show. This exhibition is designed primarily to promote the union label goods and services and we are anxious to have every one of our manufacturers listed with correct street addresses and accurate information as to the products manufactured. A letter to the business managers of all our local unions was sent out recently requesting this information. We shall be most grateful for their full cooperation in getting us this very necessary data as soon as possible.

In conclusion we'd like to urge all who possible can, to attend this marvelous exhibition and also to sum up for you the real purpose of such a show. We quote Mr. I. M. Ornburn, director of Cleveland's Union Industries Show:

"These super-exhibitions were inaugurated to prove that union-made goods and union services are the best in the world. The chief purpose of the show is to encourage American consumers to purchase union-made in America goods and also to use union services. The Union Industries Show combines superb craftsmanship of A. F. of L. workers with creative ingenuity of management in displays of high-quality products so popular among American consumers. A real thrill awaits you in Cleveland May 18-22, this year."

History of Lighting

(Continued from page 9)

"Lamp recovered from the U. S. Battleship 'Maine,' sunk in Havana harbor, February 15, 1898; subsequently raised and buried at sea, March 16, 1912."

This lamp of the whale oil type may have been used as a smoking lamp since kerosene was well in use by this time.

In 1859 Colonel Edwin Drake discovered petroleum oil in Pennsylvania. The capillary action of kerosene led to the invention and development of hundreds of patented burners.

Plate 63 is a typical kerosene student lamp of the Victorian period. It employed an Argand burner, the type in which the wick was made round permitting a current of air which entirely consumed the carbon and gave off a bright light free of smoke and soot. A chimney was added to this type of lamp.

About 1879 Thomas Alva Edison successfully enclosed a filament with-

in a bulb and thus introduced electric lighting.

I wish space would permit me to tell you more about this subject which has been my life-long hobby and a constant source of interest to me. Of course it is impossible to picture and

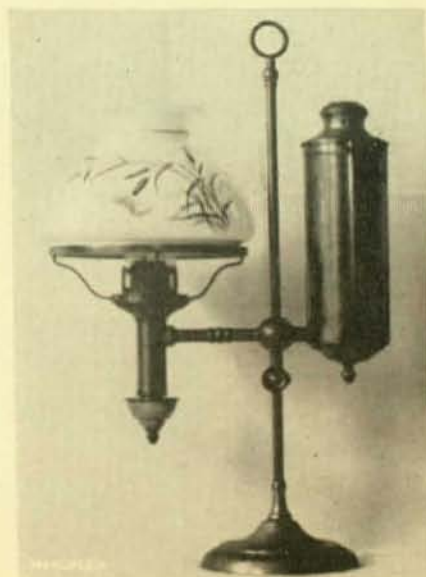


Plate 63.

discuss the entire collection in a brief article. Therefore I have selected a few of the most interesting lamps of the different periods to tell you about. The dates mentioned are correct for each item. Some of the styles and fuels used, however, overlap each other by many years. Any who are particularly interested in this subject will find Arthur H. Hayward's book, "Colonial Lighting" a good reference for further reading.

U. S. Electric Bills

Relatively few changes occurred in residential electric bills during the period January 1, 1947 to January 1, 1948, the Federal Power Commission reported in its annual publication showing typical residential electric bills.

Out of the 3,788 communities included, 608 had changes in one or more bills. Decreases in bills were made in 299 communities and increases were made in 263 communities. In 46 communities the bills for some consumptions were decreased while bills for other consumptions increased. The net result was practically no change in the level of average bills for the various residential consumptions in the United States.

Increases in general were brought about by the application of fuel, tax and commodity clauses in rate schedules. Adjustments which became effective under these clauses increased bills to residential consumers in 209 communities.

With the Ladies

(Continued from page 14)

flower they picked for you, or the picture they drew. It means so much to the little growing child. You are his mother and the most important person in his small world. Don't ever fail him. Make him know you love him and understand and care. Have time for him.

Now about that important subject—discipline. It has been proven that in general the child who has regular hours for sleep and meals and who has a place to play and companions and materials to play with, seldom has serious behavior problems. There are exceptions of course. Busy children seldom have occasion to be naughty.

Every little child desires approval. Praising him for things well done is much more effective than scolding and punishing for misbehavior. Expecting good behavior often brings good results because the small child is more sensitive to suggestion than the average person realizes.

Requests and suggestions in kind tones bring better results than commands. After all the child is only a small adult with feelings the same as his parents and desiring to be treated as they also desire to be treated.

Don't make idle threats. Try not to say "no" and "don't" too often—but when you have to do so—mean it. Keep your word. Children need to know what to expect and that you mean what you say.

Rewards for good behavior are more effective than punishment for bad.

In another article we'll discuss punishment, control of temper and helps to good behavior.

Death Claims for February, 1949

L. U.	Name	Amount	L. U.	Name	Amount
3	Joseph W. Easter	\$353.33	584	Homer W. Wilsey	1,000.00
835	William A. Dugger	1,000.00	52	William Gates	1,000.00
302	Stanley H. Wright	1,000.00	312	James W. Lucas	800.00
965	Donald A. Youngs	1,000.00	124	Clarence A. Mook	1,000.00
640	Blair Austen	1,000.00	1, O. (180)	J. W. Carrico	1,000.00
1212	John J. Konzelmann	650.00	1245	Walter Wasurezak	300.00
1, O. (1220)	Dell James Dunlop	1,000.00	3	Walter J. McGee	1,000.00
166	George A. Black	1,000.00	98	John H. Tingle	666.66
862	Homer A. Ricketts	1,000.00	1319	Russell A. Light	475.00
134	E. P. Anderson	1,000.00	1, O. (122)	Clem J. Delaney	1,000.00
95	James D. Laffan	1,000.00	1, O. (202)	J. E. O'Leary	1,000.00
2	David F. Taylor	1,000.00	11	Bert H. Snider	1,000.00
125	W. P. Rauch	1,000.00	18	Thomas B. Hill	1,000.00
41	Raymond Swarts	1,000.00	781	Frank J. Langey	475.00
1, O. (134)	Edward Moorhead	1,000.00	134	Harry Falk	1,000.00
1, O. (649)	Carl A. Baumer	1,000.00	724	Joseph E. Griesman	1,000.00
3	Nicholas Urso	500.00	66	Charles C. Carter	1,000.00
1, O. (17)	George D. Markey	1,000.00	141	Harry A. Brown	1,000.00
1, O. (694)	E. C. Cleverly	1,000.00	134	J. J. Brophy	1,000.00
51	Joseph Frank Wagener	1,000.00	576	Thomas H. Callis	200.00
3	Elma C. Thomas	475.00	1, O. (18)	Edward C. Daniels	1,000.00
1, O. (38)	Louis J. Dunbar	1,000.00	55	James A. McCarroll	500.00
134	Clarence M. Pifer	650.00	1, O. (145)	Coy R. Kirkham	1,000.00
9	Frank J. Moore	1,000.00	363	Thomas A. McFadden	1,000.00
500	Wilton L. Deard	475.00	180	Martin R. Herman	475.00
953	Hartwick Overton	1,000.00	1, O. (3)	Benjamin J. Allen	1,000.00
880	Alfred F. Eller	300.00	585	John S. Croy	1,000.00
923	John T. King, Jr.	1,000.00	5	Wallace T. Gregg	1,000.00
3	Herbert M. Branch	1,000.00	125	W. J. Schmorl	1,000.00
3	Jose J. Paris	1,000.00	45	Robert B. Glenn	1,000.00
1249	Henry W. Mousseau	300.00	349	Hallie G. Jones	1,000.00
1, O. (3)	George J. Thornton	1,000.00	494	Clarence H. Goetz	1,000.00
611	A. J. Castleberry	1,000.00	1249	Leslie G. Storrs	475.00
11	George Evans	1,000.00	613	Edward J. Dehl	1,000.00
1, O. (4)	Paul Truch	1,000.00	103	Frank A. Landrigan	1,000.00
1, O. (9)	William J. Love	1,000.00	3	Thomas J. McNamara	300.00
106	Paul S. Neubauer	1,000.00	46	Alvin R. Lundquist	825.00
1, O. (103)	George W. Mooney	1,000.00	814	Roy M. Mahry	1,000.00
73	Winston J. V. Bolick	1,000.00	66	Louis L. Cooper	1,000.00
574	George D. Marshall	1,000.00	187	Fred T. Edwards	1,000.00
248	Bethel Altman	1,000.00	465	Thomas A. Forrest	1,000.00
11	James H. Hazlett	1,000.00	1, O. (466)	Robert F. McGraw	1,000.00
1, O. (9)	Robert L. Leary	1,000.00	1319	John P. Bruch	1,000.00
18	Carl F. Christianson	200.00	177	William P. Pattillo	475.00
48	Samuel E. Harris	1,000.00	849	James J. Foley	1,000.00
65	John D. Sullivan	1,000.00	855	Don Francis Ramsey	1,000.00
18	Karl E. Fisher	200.00	545	Joseph D. Kurtz	1,000.00
1	Donald H. C. O'Neill	1,000.00	6	Edward J. Mangold	150.00
3	John F. Sprole	1,000.00	1, O. (76)	S. Eugene Stutchman	150.00
1, O. (134)	C. E. Israel	1,000.00	1, O. (134)	Peter Peyar	150.00
3	Patrick C. Daly	475.00	8	John W. Word	150.00
1, O. (731)	Howard J. Mills	1,000.00	1, O. (18)	Wilmore P. Smithson	150.00
6	Cranyille Alleman	475.00	1, O. (193)	Henry Boguske	150.00
127	H. M. Spencer	1,000.00	195	William F. Bode	150.00
46	Walter L. Baker	1,000.00	561	W. M. Archibald	1,000.00
1, O. (134)	Frank Thomas Lyons	1,000.00	914	Harold Steele	1,000.00
1, O. (124)	William Hoermann	1,000.00	492	Edward J. Ryan	150.00
136	Walter W. Ingram	1,000.00	218	S. H. Spring	1,000.00
617	Frank X. Dietl	1,000.00			
1, O. (3)	Thomas E. Ryan	1,000.00			
402	Thurman G. Stocking	200.00			

\$98,529.99

restriction on the number of cute little notes and cards one may send to one's pal.

We enjoy reading the JOURNAL, especially the Ladies' Page. It is encouraging to know about the auxiliaries organized all over the country, and to realize that we are all working together for the labor movement.

MRS. JOHN R. SCHWARZ, P. S.

NLRB Elections Won By the I.B.E.W.

An intermediate report by Trial Examiner Maurice M. Miller recommends that the American District Telegraph Company, Detroit, bargain collectively, upon request, with Local Union 58, as exclusive representative of electrical workers; and to "cease and desist from interfering in any manner with the efforts of the local to bargain collectively on behalf of said employees."

Certifications

Carolina Power and Light Co., Asheville, N. C. Certified Local Union 907 for regular full-time employees in the employer's western division engaged in transmission and distribution line work, customer service work, single phase meter testing operation and maintenance of the Elk Mountain,

Weaver, and Marshall generating plants, maintenance and construction of substations, operation of the Avery Street substation, and garage work, including representatives at Hazelwood and Black Mountain. Local received 64 votes, 33 against.

L. U. 716 Wins

Westinghouse Electric Corp., Houston, Tex. Certified Local Union 716 for draftsmen, stenographers, clerical workers, operators, typists, nurses. Local received 14 votes; 9 against.

Westinghouse Electric Supply Co., St. Louis, Mo. Certified Local Union 1 for order fillers, assemblers, packers, material handlers and receiving clerks. Local received 8 votes, 7 against.

NOTICE

Local unions are reminded to abide by Section 7, Article XXV of our Constitution which states:

"When a member is away and sends dues to his home L. U., the F. S. of the home L. U. shall notify the L. U. of the same branch of the trade in whose jurisdiction the member is located, giving his name, address and card number."

Our Auxiliaries

(Continued from page 15)

by serving them a fried chicken dinner at the union hall.

A halloween masquerade party was the next function held by the auxiliary. First, second, and third prizes were presented for the most original costumes. We just knew the men wouldn't "dress up" for our party, but they were really good sports, and everyone had a swell time.

We have our business meetings at the local hall once a month. To create interest for our members we have a covered dish luncheon once a month. With a hostess and two cohostesses to plan the serving and entertainment, we have a wonderful time.

We draw names for secret "pals" once a year, and at the close of the year we have a party at which the identity of each pal is revealed. This can be as interesting as each individual wishes to make it. Price limits are placed on the gifts each is to receive, but there is no

IN MEMORIAM



Prayer for Our Deceased Brothers

Almighty and Merciful God, in Thy infinite wisdom, Thou hast called to their eternal rest the members of our Brotherhood whose names are listed here. These were loyal members of our organization and we shall miss them—miss their service, miss their friendship.

Dear Lord, look upon our Brothers with Thy merciful kindness and show them the joys of eternal happiness with Thee.

And to those who are left here on earth, their loved ones, send Thy comfort and Thy help, that they may have strength to bear their loss with patience and fortitude.

And to us, their Brothers, send Thy wisdom and strength that we may follow in the footsteps of those who have gone before us, and remain steadfast in the union principles by which they lived. Amen.

J. A. Ayerbeck, L. U. No. 1

Born November 22, 1881
Initiated May 31, 1912
Died February 22, 1949

James Begley, L. U. No. 1

Initiated August 19, 1939
Died February 6, 1949

William McLean, L. U. No. 1

Born March 10, 1894
Initiated November 29, 1912
Died December 8, 1948

D. H. O'Neil, L. U. No. 1

Born January 1, 1893
Initiated August 27, 1926
Died February 3, 1949

Henry A. Schroeder, L. U. No. 1

Born March 26, 1895
Initiated April 19, 1912
Died January 14, 1949

John Tomazi, L. U. No. 1

Born September 21, 1891
Initiated April 22, 1946
Died February 13, 1949

William M. Williams, L. U. No. 1

Born July 13, 1876
Initiated October 29, 1899
Died February 5, 1949

Granville Alleman, L. U. No. 6

Born October 1, 1896
Initiated November 10, 1941, in L. U.
No. 202
Died January 22, 1949

C. C. Cline, L. U. No. 6

Born January 12, 1884
Initiated February 25, 1925
Died January, 1949

Ed Mangold, L. U. No. 6

Born June 15, 1884
Initiated August 2, 1941
Died January 7, 1949

Richard Tour, L. U. No. 6

Born April 23, 1902
Initiated April 10, 1947
Died January, 1949

Robert Leary, L. U. No. 9

Born February 20, 1880
Initiated April 3, 1914, in L. U.
No. 49
Died January 17, 1949

W. J. Love, L. U. No. 9

Born December 19, 1879
Initiated January 21, 1914
Died January 17, 1949

Leo Hodges, L. U. No. 17

Born November 11, 1903
Initiated May 19, 1930
Died January, 1949

Carl F. Christianson, L. U. No. 18

Born January 1, 1922
Initiated December 15, 1947
Died January 24, 1949

W. S. Stevens, L. U. No. 18

Born July 13, 1890
Initiated April 3, 1930
Died December 26, 1948

Jerry Taylor, L. U. No. 18

Born June 22, 1925
Initiated June 1, 1948
Died October 31, 1948

Clarence T. Grover, L. U. No. 28

Born May 5, 1895
Reinitiated July 20, 1923
Died February 5, 1949

Herman Malcolm, L. U. No. 124

Born December 27, 1888
Initiated February 3, 1920
Died November 3, 1948

Martin R. Herman, L. U. No. 180

Born August 27, 1901
Initiated September 12, 1945
Died January 30, 1949

Robert G. Singer, L. U. No. 304

Born May 7, 1921
Initiated October 1, 1947
Died February 7, 1949

H. Glen Jones, L. U. No. 349

Born May 26, 1906
Initiated March 3, 1933
Died February 2, 1949

James A. Kelly, L. U. No. 477

Born October 27, 1895
Initiated December 14, 1937
Died December 24, 1948

Edward Deihl, L. U. No. 613

Born February 22, 1892
Reinitiated October 1, 1925
Died January 31, 1949

Walter Blair Austin, L. U. No. 640

Born September 9, 1916
Initiated February 1, 1943
Died December 23, 1948

Elmer Meyer, L. U. No. 640

Born October 20, 1896
Initiated November 3, 1942
Died December 19, 1948

Kenneth Gear, L. U. No. 1000

Born June 27, 1922
Initiated October 27, 1942
Died January 10, 1949

Forest Hocket, L. U. No. 1000

Born October 25, 1912
Initiated April 28, 1941
Died January 4, 1949

Ben Helminski, L. U. No. 1031

Born December 11, 1903
Initiated January 1, 1948
Died January 29, 1949

Helen Hubbard, L. U. No. 1031

Born July 2, 1888
Initiated May 5, 1943
Died February 17, 1949

Ole M. Ramseth, L. U. No. 1031

Reinstated March 1, 1946
Died February 18, 1949

William H. Hane, L. U. No. 1367

Born December 18, 1902
Initiated December, 1944
Died December, 1948

Alexander Trush, L. U. No. 1367

Born March 17, 1885
Initiated December, 1944
Died December, 1948

Roy Hagy, L. U. No. 1439

Born August 4, 1900
Initiated February 1, 1946
Died January 28, 1949

Willard Hardmeier, L. U. No. 1469

Born August 8, 1903
Initiated June 30, 1946
Died January 24, 1949

New Lighting for Nevada Air Field

McCarran Field, the modern new Clark County Airport near Las Vegas, Nev., recently became one of the first public airports in the Far West to install a high-intensity runway lighting system.

Designated as a Class V Express Airport, it consists of two 6,500-foot paved runways, one graded runway, 16,100 linear feet of taxiway, 31,100 square yards of loading apron, and an administration building with approximately 27,750 square feet of floor space. The complete lighting system, including special equipment never before installed at an airport, was supplied by G. E. and installed by members of L. U. 595, Oakland, Calif., employed by Frank Electric Company of Hayward.

The Northeast-Southwest instrument runway, which is 150 feet wide and 6,500 feet long, is lighted by 72 high-intensity runway marker lights and 12 high-intensity green threshold lights, all complete with individual 200-watt isolating transformers. Each of the lights when used at capacity output is capable of producing in excess of 55,000 candle power of light.

One hundred elevated medium-intensity lights have been installed along the east-west runway and taxi entrances. Each uses a 40-watt isolating transformer. Other lighting fixtures include a 36-inch rotating beacon and an illuminated wind cone with hinged support.

Goose? or Nest?

WHICH WILL YOU HAVE ?

For some reason, the goose egg stands for zero . . . nothing.

The nest egg, however, stands for a tidy sum of money, set aside for your own or your children's future.

It's hardly necessary to ask you which you'd prefer.

But it *is* necessary to ask *yourself* what you are doing to make sure you *don't* end up with a goose egg instead of a nest egg ten years from now.

The simple, easy, and obvious thing to do is to buy U. S. Savings Bonds.

Buy them regularly, automatically, on a

plan that pays for them out of the month-to-month income you make today.

Millions of Americans have adopted this practically painless way to save up a nice nest egg for the needs and wants of the future.

In 10 years they get back \$40 for every \$30 invested in U. S. Savings Bonds—bonds as safe and solid as the Statue of Liberty.

There's a special Savings Bond Plan for *you*. Ask your employer or banker about it today . . . *and get started now.*

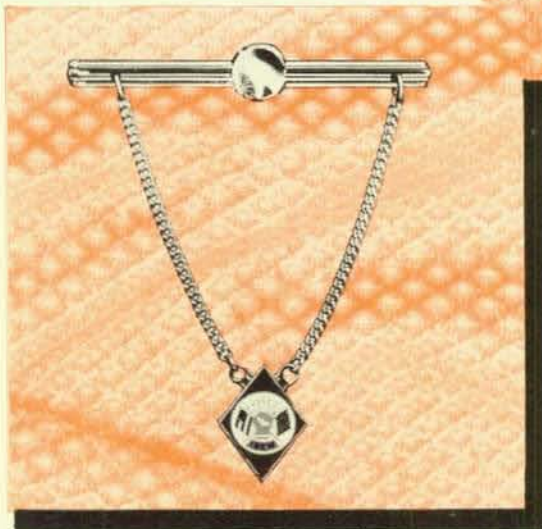
You'll soon realize that buying U. S. Savings Bonds *regularly* is one of the most important and comforting things you ever did!

Automatic saving is sure saving — U.S. Savings Bonds



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*Purchase
with a
Purpose...*



10 KT. GOLD EMBLEM ROLLED GOLD
CHAIN TIE CLASP—PRICE \$4.50

HEAVY 10 KT. GOLD RING
PRICE \$20.00

10 KT. GOLD RING
PRICE \$12.00



10 KT. GOLD DIAMOND SHAPE EMBLEM
GOLD FILLED TIE SLIDE—PRICE \$4.00

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| No. 1—Gold Filled Emblem | |
| Gilt Tie Clasp..... | \$1.00 |
| No. 2—10 kt. Gold Lapel | |
| Button..... | 1.50 |
| No. 3—Gold Rolled Pin | |
| (for ladies)..... | .75 |
| No. 4—Rolled Gold Lapel | |
| Button..... | .75 |
| No. 6—10 kt. Gold Lapel | |
| Button..... | 1.75 |
| No. 7—10 kt. Gold Lapel | |
| Button..... | 2.00 |
| No. 8—Tie Slide (Shown)..... | 4.00 |
| No. 10—10 kt. Gold Ring*..... | 12.00 |
| No. 11—10 kt. Gold Badge | |
| of Honor..... | 2.50 |
| (5, 10, 15, 20, 25, | |
| 30, 35, 40 and 45 | |
| years) | |
| No. 12—Tie Clasp (Shown)..... | 4.50 |
| No. 13—Gold Plated Auxil- | |
| iary Pin (for ladies)..... | .50 |
| No. 15—Heavy 10 kt. Gold | |
| Ring*..... | 20.00 |

Jewelry not sent C.O.D.

* Rings furnished only in sizes 9,
9½, 10, 10½, 11, 11½, 12, 12½.
Metal Labels, \$3.50 per 100.

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Most people like and wear some article of jewelry. Through the better living standards made possible by unionism, they can afford to do so. This union jewelry is attractive and tasteful; rich in appearance. It boosts the union that boosts your purposes. Order yours right away . . . for yourself and for gifts to those privileged to wear it. Ideal for birthdays, anniversaries and special occasions.

Address All Orders to

J. SCOTT MILNE, I. S.

1200 Fifteenth St., N. W., Washington 5, D. C.

The above articles will be supplied only when the proper amount has been remitted, preferably in check or money order. Insufficient remittance will result in the order being unrecognized. Postage or express is prepaid on all articles. Tax included.